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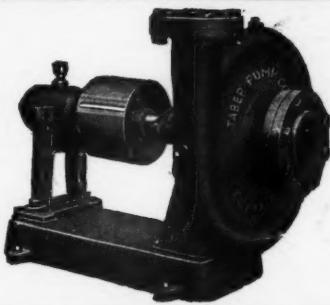
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No. 23

ASK REHEARING IN SAUSAGE CASE

The United States Supreme Court has been asked to grant a rehearing of the case in which it sustained the government regulation limiting the use of cereal in sausage to 2 per cent and water to 3 per cent. The St. Louis Independent Packing Company, which is making the fight for the trade in this case, has presented a petition in which it outlines reasons for the granting of such a rehearing. No action has yet been announced by the Supreme Court on the petition.

It is claimed that the Secretary of Agriculture has shifted his position in this matter. In the trial of the case in the lower court he based his arguments for sustaining his regulation on the ground that he refused to pass the product because of alleged unwholesomeness.

Unwholesomeness was made the issue, and a mass of evidence was introduced on both sides to show that sausage with cereal was unwholesome and to show that it was not unwholesome. The Circuit Court of Appeals rendered a decision based on this evidence. In the appeal to the Supreme Court the Secretary apparently changed his position, abandoning the claim of unwholesomeness, and seeking to sustain his action on the ground of false and deceptive labeling.

"The Government tendered appellee (the packer) a false issue on the trial," says the petition for a rehearing, which was prepared by A. B. Stratton and A. E. Reichmann as solicitors for the appellee, "if it intended at any time to urge the contention now urged, in that it confined its proof to the question of wholesomeness, and did not offer a particle of evidence on the question of the false or deceptive character of the labeling. The result was that the appellee (the packer) offered no evidence, as it otherwise would have done, to show that as a matter of practical experience with consumers and purchasers the labels were not false or deceptive."

The petition sets forth, first, that the fundamental error of the Supreme Court lies in the statement in its decision that the Secretary of Agriculture, in issuing the regulation referred to, determined that the label containing the word "sausage," applied to sausage containing more than 2 per cent of cereal, is false and deceptive. This proposition is not sustained by the evidence, the petition says, since the evidence shows that the Secretary's decision had solely to do with wholesomeness, and not with false and deceptive names. The petition quotes the Court of Appeals decision to sustain this statement.

The Court is in error, says the petition, secondly, in saying that the packers interpreted the regulation as prohibiting the marking as "sausage" of any combination of chopped meats containing more than 2 per cent of cereal or 3 per cent of water or ice. The evidence also showed this conclusion to be wrong. The packers were prepared to label their products "Sausage and Cereal," but the inspectors refused to pass the products so marked, and the evidence shows that their refusal was because they claimed the products were unwholesome, and not because the labels were deceptive.

Thirdly, the Court is said to be in error in saying that if the product was wholesome the Secretary of Agriculture was required to pass the product without reference to Section V of the act governing the use of false and deceptive names. The packers recognized the power of the Secretary to regulate the name or label, even if wholesome, but they claim the Secretary never refused to approve the labels because they were false or deceptive; or, if he did, then his determination was not sustained by the truth and the facts.

Fourth, the Court is said to be in error when it says "that the Secretary of Agriculture in promulgating the regulation complained of acted upon substantial evidence" in concluding the labels to be false and deceptive. They say the record in the trial shows that the Secretary based the regulation on the "unwholesome" section of the statute. No attempt was made to show false or deceptive labeling. The Secretary at the trial introduced only evidence on the ground of unwholesomeness, putting in nothing to show that the use of the word "sausage" with the words "and cereal" or "with cereal added" was false and deceptive. The courts have held that before a regulation can be held determinative it must be shown that its promulgation was intended to and did involve the determination of the fact in question, and also that the determination was fairly arrived at, with substantial evidence to support it.

The fifth error charged is that the Supreme Court should not have found from the evidence that the labeling was false and deceptive, because the determining question was whether the Secretary had so determined when he issued the regulations complained of, and if he had not, then it was not for the Court to determine from the evidence, or otherwise; and also there was no evidence in the record to sustain this finding on the part of the court. If the Secretary did not so determine, then the regulation

BILL FOR RAILROAD REGULATION

A revised railroad regulation bill was introduced in both houses of Congress on Monday by Senator Pomerene of Ohio and Chairman Esch of the House Interstate Commerce Committee. It gives the Interstate Commerce Commission wide powers of control over all rail and water lines and wire and wireless communications, when they shall have been returned to private ownership.

The bill is of interest to readers of The National Provisioner in its treatment of the private car question. Contrary to expectations, it does not contain provisions for the commandeering of private cars, or for their use in any way by other than their owners. It is understood that the framers of the measure found not only that such provisions would be contrary to the Constitution, but that they would operate harmfully to small as well as to large owners of refrigerator cars.

The proposed law, instead of commanding private cars, makes it the duty of the railroads to provide such facilities, which they always should have done, but which they have never been able to do, apparently. They must provide cars for commodities that move in quantity and in easily anticipated volume, so that any shipper, small or large, may make use of them. But private cars are not made common carriers under the provisions of this bill.

The bill gives the Interstate Commerce Commission full control over transportation by water and the transmission of intelligence by wire or wireless. It also authorizes the Commission to require railroads to open their terminals to each other, in time of emergency or congestion, to haul goods by the shortest route, no matter how short a haul one carrier receives, when there is more business than can be handled via the usual routes; to interchange engines as they interchange cars; to build docks so there may be an articulation of the rail and water parts of the transportation system, and generally and broadly speaking to do the things the Railroad War Board tried to do just before the Government took over the railroads.

The War Board failed because it gave priority orders signed in blank to irresponsible public officials, to callow and utterly inexperienced army and navy officers, and, last but not least, because the War Board could not enforce its orders against recalcitrant railroad executives. Under the Esch-Pomerene bill, the Commission will have all the powers it now has, and also all those the Railroad War Board tried to exercise in an effort to make Government operation of the rail lines unnecessary.

(Continued on page 38.)

Finds Foreign Meat Situation Critical

Returning from a two-months' investigation of meat and general food conditions abroad, Thomas E. Wilson, president of Wilson & Company, declares that food conditions all over Europe are acute, and that it will be a long time before any of the countries affected by the war are on a normal basis. America will be called upon to meet most of this shortage in meat supplies for some time to come, and it will require united efforts of all interests at home—labor, industry, agriculture, capital and government—if this is to be done.

Particular attention is called to Great Britain as a trade competitor, and to the harm done by ammunition furnished to the British by false reports from this country, especially from some government sources.

In his statement on the situation Mr. Wilson says:

"The problems of the American people in this grave situation are many and the responsibilities are tremendous. I believe the solution rests largely with us. No country in the world today is so well equipped to meet the situation."

"The American farmer must undertake for humanity's sake the production of grain and meat animals to the maximum. In doing so he is serving civilization and himself. The markets of the world are his, if the situation otherwise is intelligently handled."

"Some basis of credit must be worked out different from anything now existing. Many of the foreign countries cannot maintain a gold basis, and we must share in solving this problem."

"Above all, America must approach this task with a solid front. The farmer, the laborer, capital and government, as well as industry generally, must honestly, earnestly and seriously co-operate. Otherwise failure is certain."

"We must not lose sight of the fact that American industry has a worthy competitor in Great Britain. She naturally, and I might say justly, watches our every move with a jealous eye, and is ready to take any fair advantage to herself or her colonies. Too much ammunition has already been furnished her, unfortunately, by some of our government agencies, which, owing to the temperament of the British people, are accepted at their face value, and are used to our disadvantage in the English markets."

"In this respect I think President Wilson's message, which I read as I was leaving Europe, most appropriate. Particularly commendable are his words: 'Government should make it easy for American merchants to go where they will be welcomed as friends rather than as dreaded antagonists.'

"There is no doubt in my mind that there is a famine in fats and meats in Germany, Austria and the Balkan States, and there is a very great shortage of such foods in the Allied countries. This conclusion is reached by personal observation and by discussions with officials and others in position to be thoroughly familiar with the facts."

"The situation that the powers were confronted with made it necessary for them to slaughter substantially all of their livestock in order to maintain their armies in fighting condition, and that their civil population might survive. The seriousness of the situation is clearly shown by the results of a superficial survey of an area of 1,500 miles in occupied German territory, regarded as part of the best agricultural section of the country. In that section there are 1,100 horses, 2,200 cattle and 1,500 hogs—less than one horse, 1½ cattle and one hog per square mile."

"The cows are worked in the fields or on the roads, as well as milked, and they cannot be spared for meat. There is a great shortage of milk; this is an indication of the

condition which exists largely through the central powers. They have not livestock enough to breed, so that they may again build up their herds, even if no cattle were used for immediate food emergencies.

"This same condition exists, of course, to a lesser degree, in the allied and neutral countries, where because of the very high prices realized for fats and meats and the lack of cattle feeds, their herds have been reduced to a minimum. It will be a long time before they can fully supply their own requirements, so their suffering neighbors will get little help from them."

"Our army of occupation is in splendid spirits, is being well fed and many American soldiers are sharing their food with the children and women. Great work has been done by the American organizations over there, and much credit is due them—especially to Mr. Hoover, for his untiring efforts to relieve the distress. Without this relief I am satisfied the conditions when known would have shocked the civilized world."

"Unfortunately, no definite plans have been perfected for the continuation of this wonderful work, and without it or adequate plans to assist these people until they can begin to help themselves the results will be more appalling than the war itself."

HOOVER ON MEAT SITUATION.

Confirming the statements of Thomas E. Wilson concerning the European livestock and meat shortage comes the cabled report from Herbert Hoover in Paris this week concerning food conditions in Europe. While he reports a sufficient surplus of cereals from the coming harvest to supply Europe unless something unexpected happens, he estimates that since the war Europe has lost 18,400,000 cattle, 39,500,000 hogs and 8,600,000 sheep. The statement says:

"Our survey of the food animals shows that compared to pre-war conditions there is a net decrease of 18,400,000 cattle in the 98,300,000 in the herds before the war; a decrease of 39,500,000 swine from 69,300,000 and a decrease of about 8,600,000 sheep from the pre-war total of 109,800,000. The number of horses also has greatly diminished."

"The cattle in Central Europe are probably on an average a year younger than before the war because of the tendency to save the calves and kill the older animals. The cattle in these regions are greatly emaciated, with but little milk and meat value until summer feed and imported feed grains are available. The decrease in sheep in enemy countries is very large, but there is an increase in other areas due to the tendency to substitute animals that do not require imported food for those that do require it."

"At the present moment, while the number of cattle shows a decrease of 20 per cent, the dairy and beef production is probably not more than 50 per cent because of the bad condition of the animals. As to the feed crops in Europe for animals, it is too early to forecast crop prospects. To all appearances about 75 per cent of the usual yield will result."

"Taking all factors together, every evidence points to continued large imports of animal products, provided the resources can be found to pay for them. The exporting countries as a whole possess considerably increased herds and the oil production of the tropics is capable of large expansion."

ARMOUR ON NEW PRICE LEVEL.

The United States Department of Labor has sent out a statement received by it from J. Ogden Armour in which he predicts that wages will not come down, and asserts his belief that a new price level has been established. The statement is as follows:

"The greatest danger to our economic structure today arises from the failure of many to recognize a new and higher level of prices, based on permanently increased cost of labor and high taxation."

"Those who postpone building or buying, hoping for lower prices, are speculating in the future misfortune of the nation, for falling prices, when reaching the point where profit is eliminated, mean panic, depression and unemployment."

"In the final analysis 75 per cent or more of the cost of most commodities consists of labor, and reductions in the market price of commodities are, therefore, inevitably reflected in the compensation of labor."

"Nothing in the labor situation warrants any one in expecting materially lower cost of commodities in general, and building in particular. Wages will not be less for several fundamental reasons, viz:

"1—The practical stoppage of immigration since 1914, depriving America of the several millions additional workers."

"2—The continued retention by the nation's military and naval establishments of nearly 2,000,000 workers."

"3—The creation of new industries, such as shipbuilding, requiring hundreds of thousands of workers."

"4—The urgent demand for overdue building and construction of every class."

"5—The shortage of the world's food supply."

"6—The proportionately higher levels of community prices in Europe."

"On the one hand, we are facing a serious shortage of labor as soon as we approach normal industrial activity, and on the other hand there is confronting us a tremendous demand for necessities which the war denied us."

"Normally, we could have expected a flood of low-priced goods from the old world, while now we find prices in Europe have risen proportionately much higher than in America, and the demand for commodities and labor is felt even more keenly there than here."

"The manufacturer who now quotes the lowest consistent price and guarantees this to be so, doing his buying freely on the same basis, ranks as our highest type of patriotic citizen. A new level of prices has been established, which cannot be lowered until inventive genius correspondingly increases production by mechanical means."

PROPOSES TO TAX STORED FOODS.

An example of the way not to do it is a bill introduced in Congress by Senator McCullough of Tennessee, an ancient enemy of refrigeration, who proposes to keep perishable foods out of cold storage by taxing stored products heavily. Meats, poultry, fish, butter and eggs would be taxed according to the length of time in storage, from 1 to 10 cents per pound on beef and 2 to 10 cents per dozen on eggs, the former for three months' and the latter for seven months' storage. As a sample of unintelligent legislation this takes the prize!

FEDERAL INSPECTED SLAUGHTERS.

Government reports show that animals slaughtered under Federal meat inspection in March, 1919, included 640,288 cattle, compared to 828,216 a year ago; 295,388 calves, compared to 259,854 a year ago; 3,443,203 hogs, compared to 3,025,986 a year ago, and 737,836 sheep, compared to 735,595 a year ago. For the nine months ending with March federally-inspected slaughters compared as follows: Cattle, 1919, 9,234,721; 1918, 8,411,882. Calves, 1919, 2,572,449; 1918, 2,302,168. Hogs, 1919, 33,718,898; 1918, 26,283,242. Sheep, 1919, 8,634,814; 1918, 6,759,323.

FATS AND OILS IN THE UNITED STATES

Their Production and Conservation Discussed by Experts

By Herbert S. Bailey, United States Department of Agriculture, and B. E. Reuter, United States Food Administration.

(Continued from last week.)

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—The eleventh installment of this treatise on fats and oils, published in a recent issue of The National Provisioner, dealt with the manufacture of tallow. This week the subject of tallow is continued, and other fats are taken up.)

Aside from the use of tallow in lard and butter substitutes and to a less extent in sausage, suet puddings, mincemeat and similar foods, large quantities of the inedible grades are required by the soapmaker and the manufacturer of leather dressings and of lubricating greases, as well as in other technical industries.

The introduction of the hydrogenation process for hardening oils has made it possible to produce hard soaps from vegetable oils without the addition of as much tallow as was formerly required if the soapmaker desired anything but a soft soap. This has probably brought about some decrease in the amount of tallow employed in the soap trade. As a people, however, we are demanding each year more soap, so the total quantity of animal fats going into our soap kettles is greater rather than less than it was five years ago.

How to Increase Our Tallow Production.

The amount of tallow which can be produced in the United States depends very largely upon the number of animals slaughtered. Perhaps the dressed carcasses might be more closely trimmed for fat than is now the custom. In that case, however, the housewife who buys the meat would be deprived of the fat, in the form of scraps and drippings, which she now uses for food purposes, and which is probably quite as valuable to her as fat in the form of oleomargarine would be.

Every butcher whose plant is subject to Federal inspection makes two grades of tallow—edible and inedible. The inedible fat is made from animals unfit for human consumption or parts of diseased animals. The greater the number of tuberculous cattle coming to the packinghouse, the greater the amount of fat turned in to the "tank house," as that part of the plant where condemned animays are rendered is called.

The stockman has it in his power to augment the supply of edible fats in the United States in two ways: (1) By keeping his cattle healthy; (2) by properly fattening his animals before marketing them. It is not as easy to fatten a steer as a hog. The lean range steer, however, which in the stockyard is classed as a "canner," can be made into a fat steer if fed a suitable ration.

Fat Available in Form of Dairy Products.

Of all the fats and oils, the one most universally and extensively produced is milk fat, in its various forms of butter, cheese and their modifications. No exact figures for the total production are available, but it is estimated that from 1,630,000,000 to 2,000,000,000 pounds are produced annually. The lower figure represents about 40 per cent. of the entire milk production, which, based upon an average of 3,716 pounds of milk from each of our 22,768,000 dairy cows, is 84,605,888,000 pounds. In other words, since it takes 21 pounds of milk to make 1 pound of butter, it is necessary to churn 34,650,000,000 pounds of milk to form 1,650,000,000 pounds of butter.

We must not lose sight of the fact, however, that this butter is not all fat, the legal requirements being that butter shall contain less than 16 per cent. of water. The actual fat in all the butter produced annually in the United States is between 1,300,000,000 and 1,400,000,000 pounds.

The fat which occurs in cheese is practically identical with that in butter. Since we produced in 1917 about 476,000,000 pounds of cheese, containing on an average 35 per cent. of fat, it is perhaps no more than common justice to our good friend the cow to credit her with an average annual production of an additional 166,000,000 pounds of butter fat.

To give the dairy industry full allowance for its share in supplying the nation with fats, attention should also be directed to the fact that the 1,416,000,000 pounds of butter fat which in 1917 went into our butter and cheese constituted only 50 per cent. of the total milk produced. Thus it is seen that from this industry we have in one year derived over 2,832,000,000 pounds of one of the very best food fats known to man.

The Department of Commerce figures show that the exports of butter from the United States have increased very rapidly during the past six years, and that the foreign demand for this product in 1917 greatly exceeded the average for the first three years of the war. This can be accounted for by the fact that England and France formerly depended to a great extent upon Holland, Belgium and Switzerland for their supply of butter and cheese.

(To be continued.)

NEW PACKINGHOUSE MERGER.

A merger of eight meat packing concerns located in various sections of the country into a corporation which is to have a capitalization of \$165,000,000, and to be headed by J. A. Hawkinson, vice-president of Wilson & Co.,



JOHN A. HAWKINSON.
To head New Packing Merger.

was announced on Thursday by James Imbrie, of Imbrie & Co., New York bankers, who are promoting the enterprise. The names of the companies which are to be consolidated into the new concern were not made public at this time, but are to be announced in a few days.

The several plants which are to comprise the new company are to be brought into the merger under terms which will provide for the present owners maintaining operating and financial interest in them. This retains all these packers in the organization and assures their interest and co-operation. Extensive plans for packinghouse production and merchandising are contemplated. It is understood that there will shortly be an offering of securities of the new company.

The head of the new company, John A. Hawkinson, is one of the best-known packinghouse experts in the country. He is a specialist in everything connected with hog products and provisions. After a thorough training in the Kansas City packing plant of Swift & Co., where he learned every phase of the production end of the business, he became assistant to G. F. Swift in the provision sales department of that company. Later he resigned to become president of the Tennessee Packing & Provision Co., and when Thos. E. Wilson reorganized the S. & S. Company, Mr. Hawkinson was made vice-president and head of the provision department of Wilson & Co.

During the war Mr. Hawkinson represented the trade on the Lard Substitute Committee in its dealings with the U. S. Food Administration.

F. S. Snyder, head of the Meat Division of the Food Administration and a member of the packing firm of Batchelder & Snyder, of Boston, Mass., is also to be an officer of the company, which will operate in the United States and Canada, and also engage in foreign trade.

VETERAN CINCINNATI PACKER DIES

H. H. Meyer, president of the H. H. Meyer Packing Co., Cincinnati, O., one of the veterans of the meat industry in that city, died at his home in that city on May 26 at the age of 79. He had been ill for a long time, and had not been active in the business for that reason. He leaves a widow and three sons, N. Raymond, Harry E. and Roland A. Meyer, who have been carrying on the business. Mr. Meyer went to Cincinnati from Indiana in 1869, and was one of the earliest of the meat men who made Cincinnati famous as "Porkopolis." He was one of the oldest members of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, and was a bank director and interested in other activities of his city. Funeral services held on May 28 were largely attended. Interment was at the old home at Lawrenceburg, Ind.

BIG GROCERS ATTACK PACKERS.

The convention of the National Wholesale Grocers' Association at Cincinnati this week devoted chief attention to an attack on meat packers on the ground of alleged incursion into their field. Chairman Wm. B. Colver, of the Federal Trade Commission "made himself solid" with the grocers by delivering a characteristic attack on the packers, repeating his old charges against them and warning the grocers not to trust them. It was announced at the meeting that Clifford Thorn had been engaged to handle the legal end of the fight to take away the packers' refrigerator cars from them, and attempts were made to raise a special subscription for this purpose by doubling the dues of the members of the association.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—From time to time answers to inquiries appearing on this page will be illustrated with drawings, showing graphically the points in question. This applies particularly to questions of packinghouse architecture, mechanical equipment, etc., and should prove a feature of added value to those who make use of this department.)

TREATING BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS

A subscriber in the north writes for information as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

I am desirous of securing information concerning the treatment of bones, horns and hoofs in the packinghouse, how they are prepared for market, and yields, etc. Any information you can give me will be appreciated.

In the first place, all bones should be thoroughly washed free of blood and dirt as they come from the killing floor prior to cooking, sausage and glue material being also trimmed therefrom, of course. The list of products, when finished, consists of round and flat shin bones; skulls, jaws, knuckles, hoofs, horns and piths; cheek meat, head meat, brains, sinews, tallow, head and neatsfoot oils.

Bones cooked under pressure are known as "steam" bone and are used for fertilizer. Shop bones will yield, cooked with direct steam in a pressure tank, about 12 per cent grease, 35 to 40 per cent fertilizer or tankage, and about 10 per cent of glue.

Bones should be sawed so as to get as heavy an average as possible, but not into the knuckle, or the buyer will dock on the average weight, claiming too much web is on them. Aside from this, it takes longer to cook the oil out of bones with too much web, though to overcome this some operators punch a hole through the web prior to cooking.

Bones should be cooked in an open vat. Round shins are placed in the water and the temperature thereof raised to 180 deg. F., and cooked for 3 to 4 hours. Flat shins are

placed in water in a temperature of 190 deg. F. and cooked 4 to 5 hours. Another method is to cook round shin bones 4½ hours at 180 deg. F., and flat shin bones the same time at 190 deg. F., and allow to stand over night in the water.

Skim off the neatsfoot stock, then let the water off and at the same time sprinkle the bones with hot water, so as to wash off any grease that may remain on them. The water, of course, is run to another receptacle and all the grease possible is taken therefrom.

Some operators run off the water the bones have been cooked in, then fill the vat with clean hot water, and raise the bones out of the vat with a counterweight, the bones being in a cage. This is the best way.

Bones for manufacturing purposes should not be under or overcooked; in the first case they are objectionable because grease-soaked, and in the second case because they are "chalky."

Hard bones require more cooking. Skulls should be cooked 10 hours at 200 deg. F., then skim off the oil and recook 3 hours. Knuckles and feet should be cooked 12 hours at 200 deg. F., then skim off the oil and recook 3 hours.

The time given for cooking should be varied according to the size and quality of the bones. It is preferable to sort the bones before cooking, and put the different grades in separate vats, as often when bones are cooked together of different sizes some will be overcooked and chalky and others undercooked and hence greasy and discolored.

Hoofs should be put in a vat filled with water and cooked 15 to 20 minutes at a temperature of 150 deg. F., and should be tried now and again until they are found to shell easily; they should not be left in the water too long.

Horns are treated in the same manner, excepting the water should be about 180 deg. F., and about 10 minutes is usually long

enough to soften them. The piths are dried and later utilized for glue.

Horns should be dried in a room with plenty of outside air circulation, but not too dry. Artificial heat will check or crack the horns, which deteriorates their value. Storage of horns should be in a room where there is more or less moisture, but not sufficient to cause mold.

There are two methods of drying bones—air-dried and coil-dried. Bones that are spread on racks in a hot room five or six days are designated "air-dried." Bones that are spread on screens over or between steam coils, so as not to burn them, are known as "coil-dried." Skulls, jaws, knuckles and feet are usually dried in this way.

Machinery necessary for treatment includes revolving bone washers, fitted with water sprays; adjustable bone saw and table, saw 18 inches, No. 16 gauge, five teeth to the inch; combined power hoof and horn sheller; wooden vats for cooking, fitted with bottom racks, or better, with cage, so as to be raised containing the bones out of the cooking water; scalding vats for hoofs and horns, all vats fitted with perforated steam coils and water connections, partitioned if so required; drying coils and wire screen for coil drying; and wooden racks for air drying.

Cold water is the best blood eliminator.

BEEF CHEEK MEAT IMPORTS

The Federal meat inspection authorities have ruled that beef cheek meat may be imported into the United States under the same restrictions that govern the importation of pork trimmings.

LABOR UNION MEAT STORE.

Labor unions at Edmonton, Alberta, have formed a co-operative association and opened a meat and grocery establishment there with a capital of \$10,000.

Sales and Collection Department Preference for Swenson Evaporators

Sales Department

You don't have to disappoint your customer because of unexpected shortage of product—Swensons keep going all the time—steadily and dependably. When they are installed you can bank on a certain production. We always design large enough units to produce the desired output under ordinary operating conditions—the everyday conditions with allowances for those factors that we know exist. Our long and extensive experience eliminates the element of chance in our calculations.

Constant production is backed with uniform and peerless quality of product, which after all is the salesman's biggest and strongest argument.

Collection Department

Products from Swenson Evaporators when sold are

accepted and no question of quality can arise to delay payment.

The Management

When you have Swensons you can be assured of the complete cooperation of all your departments. They have what they want and will give the management what it wants—good, harmonious service.

We are the largest builders of evaporators and our experience gained during the past thirty years, (over 1,200 successful installations), is at your disposal.

We can build cheapest—quality considered, of course—and therefore, offer the best machine from an investment standpoint, giving due credit for items like insurance against losses, shutdowns, etc.

We sell to the largest users of evaporators in the country, and over half of our business consists of repeat orders—the best indication of satisfaction.

SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

CHICAGO

**THE
NATIONAL PROVISIONER**
**New York and
Chicago**
**Official Organ American Meat Packers'
Association**

Published Weekly by
The Food Trade Publishing Co.
(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New
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ROADS AND PRIVATE CARS

A revised and modified copy of the Esch-Townsend railroad regulation bill was introduced in the two houses of Congress on June 2. Ordinarily the introduction of a bill in either or both houses of Congress is of no more meaning or weight than the buzzing of a fly. It will not, however, be wise to so consider this bill.

Because, in one particular, the bill is unlike what was expected, it is doubly significant to men in the food trades who are so unfortunate as to have been forced, by the neglect of the railroads, to provide themselves with cars for the transportation of their products.

The bill makes it the duty of common carriers to provide adequate facilities for the discharge of their duties as common carriers. On order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, after hearing, they must provide cars for commodities that move in quantity and in easily anticipated volume—as,

for instance, meats, poultry and vegetable oils. Hitherto no power could require them to do that.

That, however, is not the most significant fact pertaining to the bill. That fact is the failure of its authors to put into the proposed law anything purporting to impose upon private cars the servitude of common carriers. That is to say, there is nothing in it undertaking to force the meat packers, for instance, to become common carriers of meats or any other commodities for hire.

During the hearings on the proposal of the Federal Trade Commission to have Congress force the packers to give up the interest they have in stock yards, and to confiscate their refrigerator cars so that anyone might use them, Commissioner McChord promised to frame an amendment to the interstate commerce law bringing about a divorce of the kind mentioned.

The framers of the present bill began the work convinced that the best thing to do with the railroad problem was to strengthen the regulatory powers of the Commission, and then turn the railroads back to their owners, for operation by them. McChord spent weeks in trying to devise an amendment to the interstate commerce act that would have the effect of making private cars common carriers. He told the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, during the hearings on the Federal Trade Commission proposal, that he would frame such an amendment to the act. He made the promise as if he thought it would be one of the easiest of tasks. Now the bill, which may be regarded as the proposal of the Commission, is back in the House and Senate, without any such provision as McChord seemed to think could be framed.

The fact that no such provision is contained in the bill is not to be taken as evidence that McChord does not make good on his promises. On the contrary, he does carry out his engagements. He found, however, that unless the country turns Bolshevik, a provision of the kind that would pass muster in the courts cannot be framed. It cannot be done under the commerce clause authorizing the Congress to regulate commerce between the states; nor can it be done as a false pretense statute, such as the oleomargarine law, under pretense of a use of the taxing power.

One of the facts McChord and those who were helping him discovered is that any provision they might write, assuming that it would pass through the courts, would hurt the man who owns a few private cars more than it would injure the big packers. The Federal Trade Commission, it is known, in all its talk about divorcing the packers from their refrigerators, their stock yards and their refrigerator storehouses, is aiming at firms and corporations in the trade.

Those who prepared this bill, more or less willing to curb the big packers, found they could do nothing, even if they ignored the Constitution, without doing even greater injury to the smaller packers, men with ten or a dozen private refrigerator cars. They gave up the effort, however, not because they were too tender for the interests of the comparatively small men, but because they have much respect for the oft-derided Constitution, which forbids the taking of one man's property for the benefit of another, as would be the case if the big and little packers were condemned to have their privately-owned cars used by anyone on payment of the mileage rate of one cent.

This bill will find plenty of enemies in its course through Congress, as it gives the Interstate Commerce Commission full control over land and water transportation, and also of wire or wireless communication. Its progress will be watched with interest by readers of The National Provisioner.

PAY ROLLS AND SAVINGS

What is the best way to pay employees? Many concerns pay cash, believing that actual money is most convenient for their workers. But others pay by check, because danger of robbery is involved in transporting large sums of money to outlying districts, and employees themselves are apt to be robbed or lack facilities for depositing money in a safe place after they get it. Payment by check is also more convenient to the employer as the pay roll can be made up more quickly and with less work.

But the employee who receives wages in the form of a check has to cash it somewhere. Very often he hesitates to enter a bank, and is embarrassed by the formalities of identification. Consequently, pay checks are often cashed in questionable places.

There is a definite barrier across the door of the commercial bank which keeps many a wage earner out. It is wholly imaginary—built in his own mind. Yet it exists, and must be reckoned with, and broken down. In System an Illinois concern describes an ingenious solution for this problem. To encourage employees to cash their pay checks at the local banks, the company pays a premium of 1 per cent. Across the face of the check appears this notice:

"If this check is deposited by original payee to his personal account, in any regularly established bank in Quincy, Ill., within 30 days from date, such bank is hereby authorized to add 1 per cent of face amount to credit of depositor and charge to Collins Plow Co."

In practice it has been found that employees not only take advantage of the premium to increase their earnings, but that they have opened savings and checking accounts at the banks. Such a premium offers an excellent opportunity to teach thrift.

June 7, 1919

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Yakima Meat Company and Gibson Brothers, Yakima, Wash., have doubled their capital stock of \$50,000 each.

The Parmenter-Barnett Packing Company, Hammond, Ind., has increased its capital stock from \$25,000 to \$100,000.

Plans and specifications have been prepared by Armour & Company for the erection of a packing plant at Tulsa, Okla.

Work on the \$110,000 improvement of the boiler rooms of the Hammond plant at St. Joseph, Mo., is nearing completion.

Armour & Company will erect additional plant at Kansas City, Mo.; also two smokestacks, 300 feet high and 13 feet diameter at top.

The power plant of Morris & Company at Kansas City, Mo., will be enlarged and an additional 300-foot concrete smokestack erected.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Inter-County Co-operative Packing Company of New Richmond, Wis., will be held on Tuesday, June 10.

The Morrisella Farming Co., St. Louis, Mo., to conduct a livestock and poultry farm, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$6,000 by Wm. S. Morris and others.

T. E. Barlow, Otto Hauser and Arthur Heisinton have incorporated the Walshville Farmers' Grain & Livestock Company, Walshville, Ill., with a capital stock of \$15,000.

It is reported that the capital stock of the St. Paul (Minn.) Union Stock Yards Company will be increased from \$2,500,000 to \$5,000,000, and will double its capacity.

It is reported that the Equity Co-operative Packing Company's plant on the Cheyenne River, four miles west of Fargo, N. D., will commence killing on or shortly after June 15.

Field & Co., meat packers of Owensboro, Ky., will erect an addition to their plant costing approximately \$20,000. They are pack-

ers of the Chesterfield brand of meat products.

Olustee Manor Farms, Olustee, Fla., have been incorporated with E. H. Long as president; W. O. Long vice-president, and R. H. Paul, secretary and treasurer. Capital stock, \$30,000.

The Federal Packing Co., Cleveland, O., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,400,000. The incorporators given are A. V. Cannon, P. K. Fuller and L. A. O'Neill, all of Cleveland.

Cedarhurst Stock Farms, Jacksonville, Fla., incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000. The officers of the company are: Forrest J. Hyde, president; A. B. Dulin, vice-president, and P. D. McGarry, secretary.

The Braden River Cattle Co., Tampa, Fla., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 with J. Ellwood Moore as president; W. S. Whitaker, vice-president, and T. E. Lucas, secretary and treasurer.

W. W. Wilson Co., Inc., Troy, N. Y., to deal in provisions, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by W. W. Wilson and C. B. Wilson, of Troy, N. Y., and J. W. Temple, of Wynantskill, N. Y.

The Fridenstine Rendering & Reduction Co., Elyria, Ohio, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by Henry Fridenstine, Mrs. Alice Fridenstine, W. T. Fridenstine, Anthony Nieding and Agnes Fridenstine.

The Syracuse Victory Soap Corp., Syracuse, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000. The incorporators are: F. Deckert, O. R. Deckert, 415 Elliott street, Syracuse, N. Y., and C. Kaelber, Cincinnati, N. Y.

The Pearson Poultry Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$80,000 by A. T. Pearson, of Rutherford, N. J.; S. Goldstein, 102 Bristol street, and P. Passon, 1221 44th street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

E. Freirich, Trinidad, Colo.; S. I. Hartman, 528 West 11th street, New York, N. Y., and M. Brandt, Arverne, L. I., have incorporated the Uzum Products Co., Inc., of New York, N. Y., to manufacture soaps, cleansers, etc. Capital stock, \$50,000.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Hill-McClelland Cattle Corporation, Livingston, Mont., with Walter J. Hill as president; Robert P. McClelland, of Livingston, vice-president, and Franklin F. Dalrymple, of New York, N. Y., secretary. Capital stock, \$50,000. This company will deal in cattle and livestock of all kinds, buying and selling real estate, engaging in the retail and wholesale meat and packing business and mining.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF Canned Meats & Bacon

in large quantities. Sealed bids will be opened 10 A. M., June 20, 1919, on quantities located at various points. For particulars and special bid forms address Zone Supply Offices: Boston, New York, Baltimore, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, El Paso, Omaha or San Francisco.

Buckeye Dryers

are successfully drying Packing House products containing up to 90 per cent moisture.

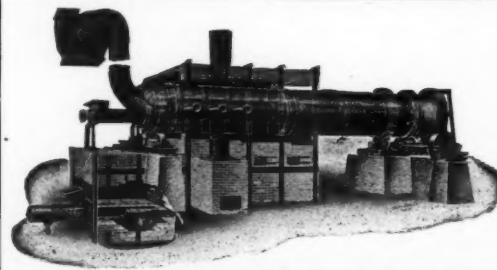
Built to stand up for years under most severe usage.

Steel Tires, Rollers and Driving Gears, Shells of Heavy Steel Plate.

Morris & Co. operate 5 of these Dryers.

Material in stock for all sizes.

Why not install Buckeye Dryers, increase your yield and cut your fuel cost.



THE BUCKEYE DRYER COMPANY
Columbus, Ohio

RID-of-RATS



non-poisonous and can be used everywhere. No stench creating dead bodies. Rodents leave premises before dying. Only patented Non-Poisonous Exterminator in the World. Made only by the Patentees.

Price—15 cents per box, \$1.80 per doz., \$1.00 per lb. in bulk.

BERG & BEARD MFG. CO., Inc.

100 Emerson Pl.
Brooklyn, N. Y.



Brine Spray
System for
Meat Coolers

The "SPRA-RITE" Nozzle here illustrated is now being used by hundreds of leading Packing plants operating Brine Spray Systems.

Sample nozzle and further particulars furnished interested firm upon request.

THE STAR BRASS WORKS
Mfg. Engineers
3121 CARROLL AVE., CHICAGO

JONES & LAMB CO., Baltimore, Md.
MEAT PACKERS
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

PACKERS who buy our SPECIAL HAM PAPER for smoked meat wrapping and Lard Liners, get the GREATEST VALUE the market offers.

WRITE US FOR PLAIN OR PRINTED SAMPLES

Hartford City Paper Company

- Hartford City, Indiana

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in eierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

May Settlements—Trading Light—Stocks Decrease Moderately—Hog Movement Liberal—Hog Prices Easier—Cattle Receipts Large.

The developments during the past week in provisions have been watched with a very great deal of interest on account of the termination of the May contracts at Chicago, and the fact that the market for cottonseed oil was destabilized had a considerable influence on the action of the lard market. Provisions closed on the last day of May with prices for the May delivery at the high quotation, due to the settlement of shorts. There was evidently a good deal of short interest outstanding, and the holders of the May option were able to compel settlement at the extreme quotation.

While this was the situation after the May deliveries, the volume of trading during the day was not large. Later deliveries were rather irregular and have continued to show a good deal of unsettled feeling since the end of May with the market showing a tendency from time to time to heaviness. The position as far as this is concerned has been influenced by several different developments and these developments have been attracting quite a little attention.

The monthly statement of stocks was one of the factors showing only a moderate decrease in the total supply for the month, and in view of the immense exports of provisions which has been going on, the fact that there was not a decrease in the stocks was looked upon as confirming the reports of very moderate domestic distribution. The domestic distribution in March showed a decrease of about 200 million pounds from the average of January and February, while the domestic distribution during the month of April was about 70 million pounds smaller than during the month of March, and it is quite possible that the domestic distribution for the month of May will show no larger total than in April, and possibly smaller. This condition brings up the question whether the situation will not materially change if there should be any pause in the outward movement of hog products or beef products. The

actual shipments have been very large and it is believed that they will continue for some time, but whether they will continue at the enormous levels of the past two months, practically 340 million pounds a month, is a question which is rather difficult to answer. The shipments during the latter part of May were smaller than during April.

The Chicago stocks of products which were given out on the first of the month showed a gain in lard of four and a half million pounds compared with the preceding month, and a decrease in meats of only five million pounds compared with the preceding month. The figures for the comparative stocks of Chicago follow:

	June 1, 1919.	May 1, 1919.	June 1, 1918.
Mess pork, new, brls.	2,443	2,112	3,923
Mess pork, old, brls.	1,285	1,500	.....
Other pork, brls....	30,531	32,085	39,705
Lard, new, lbs....	16,781,611	12,219,812	11,062,495
Lard, old, lbs....	.....	.....	1,277,534
Other lard, lbs....	9,424,986	18,917,029	14,292,069
Short rib sides, lbs.	2,646,687	1,062,473	14,395,053
Ex. sh. clear sides.	2,407,764	1,472,232	5,720,954
Total meats, lbs....	141,820,083	146,467,727	107,538,682

The following table exhibits the movement and weight of live hogs at Chicago for March, April and May in the past two years:

	1910	1918
Receipts.	Shipm.	Receipts.
March 697,832	142,057	Shipm.
April 663,169	59,576	813,714
May 727,208	78,047	178,344
Total 2,088,209	270,680	2,505,567
		539,650

The total stocks of meats in the country are expected to show only moderate changes for the month. The weights of hogs for the past month have continued to show a good average, the average total at Chicago shows 232 pounds against 230 pounds in April and 238 pounds in May last year. The lighter weight, of course, makes a smaller total yield of hog products of all kinds and this is naturally reflected in the total of available supplies for the month. With the expected slaughter of between three and four million hogs a month, it is natural a few pounds per hog means a great deal of product, more or less, in the supply available. The movement of hogs from Chicago has been somewhat less than last year, which is rather surprising, the total for the last three months being 2,088,000 against 2,505,000 a year ago. The total packing for the

(Continued on page 44.)

BIG HOG SUPPLY AND HIGH PRICES.
This Situation to Continue for Some Time to Come.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from W. G. Press & Co.)

Chicago, Ill., June 4, 1919.—The hog market today opened 10c. to 15c. higher than yesterday, with a top of \$20.55. At this writing the market is only about steady with yesterday's, with the big packers slow buyers. The receipts of hogs were very liberal the first two days of this week, owing to last Friday's and Saturday's livestock markets being closed. Corn planting is ended and that has also helped swell the hog receipts this week.

We expect the supply of hogs to continue good through June. The favorable winter, though, has helped to finish the hogs faster than usual, and as last fall's pigs started to come to market early in May, we may not have the record-breaking run of hogs in June many are looking for. It is our opinion the receipts will commence to lag after the middle of June. We do not, of course, look for any unusually light supply of hogs during the summer months, for we think there are more hogs in the country now than there ever were before at this time of the year.

Hogs is the commodity that is bulging the farmer's pocket-book, and he is making hay while the sun shines, and there will be no let-up in hog production for some time; in fact, it may be several years before things get back to pre-war conditions in meat foods.

The newspaper reports last Sunday about the big reduction in the price of meats have demoralized the fresh meat trade, more particularly beef. Butchers are hesitating to buy with the prospect of a still further break in prices. The fact of the matter is, that the price of beef has been off 3c. or 4c. for ten days, but the butchers never follow a break in the wholesale prices until they are forced to by a let-up in consumption.

(Continued on page 40.)



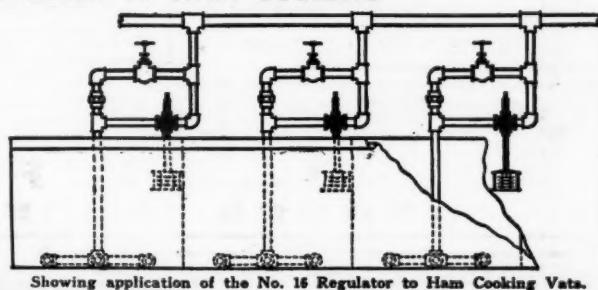
Automatically Perfect Ham Cooking

PREVENTS SHRINKAGE IN HAM COOKING

Powers Automatic Thermostatic Regulators will control the heat so as to keep just the right degree *all the time*.

The No. 16 Regulator is especially designed for use in Ham Cookers and similar open tanks, vats and kettles. It is entirely self-contained (requires no air or water pressure to operate), simple, adjustable, positive, accurate, and reliable.

Ask for Bulletin 139 and learn more about how Powers Regulators can help you cut down costs, eliminate wastes, and improve your output.



Showing application of the No. 16 Regulator to Ham Cooking Vats.

The Powers Regulator Co.

Specialists in Automatic Heat Control

964 Architects Bldg., New York 2153 Mallers Bldg., Chicago

375 The Federal Street Bldg., Boston

The Canadian Powers Regulator Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Roll Call

of White Truck Fleets In Actual Service



THREE are now 2,774 White Fleets in active service, totaling 33,139 White Trucks, exclusive of all single truck installations. These fleets have steadily grown to their present size through repeat orders from owners who demand unfailing truck performance and who base their purchases on carefully kept cost records.

*The following is a representative list of Meat Packers and Dealers
who operate fleets of White Trucks. These
73 fleets total 755 White Trucks*

Armour & Company	Chicago, Ill.	Charles Koblenzer	Cleveland, Ohio
Arrechavaleta Amezaga Y Co.	Havana, Cuba.	Richard Kuriger	Yonkers, N. Y.
Atlantic Hotel Supply Co.	New York City	Lake Erie Provision Company	Cleveland, Ohio
Ballard Packing Company	Marion, Ind.	J. L. Lowenstein & Sons, Inc.	New York City
Beech Nut Packing Company	New York City	A. H. March Packing Co.	Bridgeport, Pa.
Boston Fresh Tripe Company	Boston, Mass.	William B. Margerum	Philadelphia, Pa.
Brandt Company	Cleveland, Ohio	John Morrell & Company	Ottumwa, Iowa
Brennan Packing Company	Chicago, Ill.	Morris & Company	Chicago, Ill.
California Market Company	Bakersfield, Calif.	Morris & Jones	London, England
Canton Provision Company	Canton, Ohio	E. H. Moulton Company	Haverhill, Mass.
Cleveland Provision Company	Cleveland, Ohio	Henry Muhs Company	Paterson, N. J.
Coffin Packing Company	Denver, Colo.	Nagle Packing Company	Jersey City, N. J.
Columbia Hotel Supply Co.	Washington, D. C.	Neuer Brothers Meat Co.	Kansas City, Mo.
Columbus Packing Company	Columbus, Ohio	North Packing & Provision Co.	Boston, Mass.
Cudahy Packing Company	Chicago, Ill.	Ohio Provision Company	Cleveland, Ohio
Arthur E. Dorr & Co., Inc.	Boston, Mass.	Passaic Beef Company	Passaic, N. J.
Dunlevy Packing Co.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Peters Packing Company	McKeesport, Pa.
L. Eisenmenger Meat Co.	St. Paul, Minn.	Pittsburgh Provision & Pk'g Co.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Empire Packing Company	Spokane, Wash.	Albert J. Pusey & Sons	Philadelphia, Pa.
A. Fink & Son	Newark, N. J.	Louis H. Rettberg	Baltimore, Md.
M. F. Foley & Company	Boston, Mass.	Roesch Packing Company	Philadelphia, Pa.
Adolf Gobel, Incorporated	Brooklyn, N. Y.	A. Sander Packing Company	Cincinnati, Ohio
M. Goldman Company	Akron, Ohio	William Schluderberg & Sons Co.	Baltimore, Md.
William Gordon	Atlantic City, N. J.	Richard Schnibbe, Inc.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
James A. Hamilton	Philadelphia, Pa.	George H. Shaffer	New York City
G. H. Hammond Company	Chicago, Ill.	H. J. Sieber	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hammond Packing Company	Pittsburgh, Pa.	E. H. Stanton Company	Spokane, Wash.
H. L. Handy Company	Springfield, Mass.	Swift & Company	Chicago, Ill.
Harris Abattoir Company, Ltd.	Toronto, Ont.	Swift-Canadian Company, Ltd.	Toronto, Ont.
Hauser Packing Company	Los Angeles, Calif.	Theurer-Norton Provision Co.	Cleveland, Ohio
Hawaii Meat Company, Ltd.	Honolulu, T. H.	United Home Dressed Meat Co.	Altoona, Pa.
Michael Hoblak	Edwardsville, Pa.	F. G. Vogt & Sons, Inc.	Philadelphia, Pa.
George A. Hormel & Co.	Austin, Minn.	Western Meat Company	San Francisco, Calif.
Samuel Katz	New York City	White Provision Company	Atlanta, Ga.
Kimball & Colwell Company	Providence, R. I.	Wilson & Company	Chicago, Ill.
Kingan & Company	Indianapolis, Ind.	C. F. Witt	Minneapolis, Minn.
		William H. Zoller	Pittsburgh, Pa.

A copy of the complete Roll Call will be sent to
anyone upon request

THE WHITE COMPANY
CLEVELAND

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market has continued very quiet during the week, with practically no change in the price. The buying seemed to be easily satisfied, and while there is somewhat of a bullish feeling brought about by the advance in cottonseed oil and the strength in lard, these prices have not been sufficient to cause any bullish development in the tallow market. Edible tallow, however, is very firm and holds the premium of 10@11c. over the price of special. The position of grease has also been somewhat of a bullish feature in the market and has undoubtedly been reflected in the firmness in the tallow market. On the other hand, there has been easiness in stearine and a lessening in the demand for stearine which has had a directly opposite effect. Quotations follow: Prime City, 12½c., nominal; special loose, nominal, at 14@14½c.

STEARINE.—The market has been very quiet during the week, and there has been a tendency to easier values as a result of the belief that the demand for substitute lard will not be as large as it has been, and that there will on this account be a falling off in the demand for stearine. The recent advance in substitute lard does not seem to have had any effect on the stearine market, as dealers seem to have sufficient supplies of stearine on hand to meet their orders at present, and as a result the trading has been of extremely small proportions. Quotations follow: Oleo, 30c. asked.

SEE PAGE 35 FOR LATER MARKETS.

OLEO OIL.—Market dull and firm. Extras are quoted at 34@35c., according to quality.

GREASE.—The Market is quiet but very steady. Yellow, 13@13½c.; house, 10@11c.; brown, 9@10c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market is dull, but prices are firmly held. Prices are quoted 20 cold test, \$1.75; 30 degrees at \$1.70, and prime, \$1.40.

IMPORTS OF MEATS AND PRODUCTS.

Imports of meats and products at the port of New York for the month of April, 1919, are reported as follows by the customs authorities:

BEEF AND VEAL (Fresh).—Canada, 1,478,041 lbs.; Panama, 417,493 lbs.; Uruguay, 12,672 lbs.; total, 1,908,206 lbs.

LAMB AND MUTTON (Fresh).—Canada, 1,603,004 lbs.

PORK.—Canada, 19,572 lbs.

BACON AND HAMS.—Canada, 352,273 lbs.

SAUSAGE CASINGS.—Australia, 154,680 lbs.; Canada, 501,000 lbs.; Cuba, 46,106 lbs.; England, 123,689 lbs.; France, 4,800 lbs.; Ireland, 600 lbs.; Morocco, 942 lbs.; New Zealand, 10,500 lbs.; total, 291,317 lbs.

TALLOW.—Canada, 906,804 lbs.

ANIMAL OILS.—England, 7,353 gals.; Japan, 1 gal.; total, 7,354 gals.

CANNED MEAT AND OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS.—Brazil, 1,209,506 lbs.; Canada, 864,681 lbs.; Hongkong, 6,945 lbs.; Uruguay, 778,275 lbs.; total, 2,859,407 lbs.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of provisions from the Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending May 31, 1919, with comparisons:

To—	Week ended May 31, 1919.	Week ended June 1, 1918.	From Nov. 1, '18, to May 31, 1919.
United Kingdom	.....	.....	735
Continent	117	.....	5,858
So. & Cen. Am.	.....	.....	4,239
West Indies	850	.....	13,369
Br. No. Am. Col.	.....	.....	7,134
Other countries	.....	.....	451
Total	967	.....	31,786

BACON AND HAMS, LBS.			
United Kingdom	44,405,288	6,032,630	471,843,430
Continent	10,758,175	14,754,826	711,551,240
So. & Cen. Am.	.....	.....	583,135
West Indies	.....	.....	4,861,590
Br. No. Am. Col.	.....	.....	213,910
Other countries	.....	.....	289,382
Total	55,163,463	21,387,456	1,189,342,687

LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom	3,156,338	3,101,250	110,189,435
Continent	11,799,668	11,310,595	318,681,975
So. & Cen. Am.	70,000	.....	5,337,519
West Indies	.....	.....	8,006,863
Br. No. Am. Col.	.....	.....	384,245
Other countries	.....	.....	193,082
Total	15,026,004	14,411,845	442,753,131

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	117	35,273,463	10,459,004
Boston	.....	467,000	.....
Philadelphia	.....	882,000	70,000
Baltimore	.....	.....	3,047,000
New Orleans	850	.....	70,000
Montreal	.....	18,541,000	70,000
Total week	967	55,163,463	15,026,004
Previous week	320	33,467,775	24,402,940
Two weeks ago	545	27,054,561	11,092,008
Cor. week last yr	.....	21,387,456	14,411,845

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

From Nov. 1, '18,	Same time to May 31, '19,	last year.	Increase.
Pork, lbs.	6,357,200	2,574,600	3,782,600
Bacon and hams, lbs.	1,189,342,687	463,302,484	726,040,203
Lard, lbs.	442,753,131	187,225,323	255,527,808

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.—
(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, June 5.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 34½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 34½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 34c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 33½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 33½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 33½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 33½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 33½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 33½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 33½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 32½@33½c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 35½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 35½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 35c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 34½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 34½c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 35c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 31½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 31½c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 31½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 31c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. ave., 24¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 23¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 23¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 23c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 23c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 23c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 23c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 23c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 23c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 23c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 40c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 38c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 36c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 34c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 33c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 32c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 31½c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 31½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 30½c.

PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from
H. C. Zaun.)

New York, June 6, 1919.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 38@39c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 36c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 34c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 34c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 34c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 34c.; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs. ave., 38c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 36c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 35c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 35c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 34c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 32½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 32c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 31c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 31c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 30c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 33c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 33c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 33c.; city steam lard, 33½c. nom.; city dressed hogs, 29¼c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 31c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 30c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 29c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 28c.; skinned shoulders, 25c.; boneless butts, 30c.; Boston butts, 25c.; lean trimmings, 22c.; regular trimmings, 17c.; spare ribs, 17c.; neck ribs, 7c.; kidneys, 7c.; tails, 10c.; snouts, 7c.; livers, 1½c.; pig tongues, 18c.

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EXPORTS OF VEGETABLE OILS.

Exports of vegetable oils from the port of New York during the month of April, 1919, are reported as follows:

COTTONSEED OIL.—Australia, 56,252 lbs.; Belgium, 676,920 lbs.; Brazil, 19,880 lbs.; British Guiana, 11,406 lbs.; British West Africa, 2,250 lbs.; British West Indies, 33,048 lbs.; Chile, 46,200 lbs.; Colombia, 1,810 lbs.; Costa Rica, 5,050 lbs.; Cuba, 86,225 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 315 lbs.; Denmark, 4,721,315 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 21,160 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 2,890 lbs.; Egypt, 100 lbs.; France, 563,438 lbs.; French Africa, 566,326 lbs.; French Guiana, 9,770 lbs.; French West Indies, 100,722 lbs.; Greece, 37,079 lbs.; Haiti, 15,820 lbs.; Honduras, 240 lbs.; Jamaica, 53,315 lbs.; Mexico, 5,647 lbs.; Nicaragua, 7,632 lbs.; Panama, 60,545 lbs.; Norway, 453,700 lbs.; Salvador, 13,400 lbs.; San Domingo, 141,586 lbs.; Sweden, 266,309 lbs.; Switzerland, 403,125 lbs.; Island of Trinidad, 23,200 lbs.; Uruguay, 17,000 lbs.; Venezuela, 1,808

lbs. Total, 8,525,383 lbs.

CORN OIL.—British West Indies, 1,084 lbs.; Colombia, 130 lbs.; Cuba, 9,375 lbs.; Denmark, 100,500 lbs.; French West Indies, 48,000 lbs.; Panama, 3,750 lbs.; San Domingo, 2,100 lbs.; Servia, 58,500 lbs.; Island of Trinidad, 3,850 lbs. Total, 227,289 lbs.

LINSEED OR FLAXSEED OIL.—Argentina, 300 gals.; Azores, 200 gals.; Barbados, 100 gals.; Belgium, 49 gals.; Bermuda, 50 gals.; Bolivia, 710 gals.; Brazil, 3,302 gals.; British Guiana, 250 gals.; British West Africa, 360 gals.; British West Indies, 805 gals.; Chile, 4,945 gals.; Colombia, 1,205 gals.; Costa Rica, 150 gals.; Cuba, 2,398 gals.; Danish West Indies, 10 gals.; Denmark, 8,500 gals.; Dutch East Indies, 5,048 gals.; Dutch Guiana, 250 gals.; Dutch West Indies, 461 gals.; Ecuador, 200 gals.; French Africa, 100 gals.; French West Indies, 3,290 gals.; Greece, 4,560 gals.; Guatemala, 250 gals.; Haiti, 1,545 gals.; Honduras, 100 gals.; Iceland, 50 gals.; Jamaica, 50 gals.; Mexico, 705 gals.; Newfoundland, 561 gals.; Nicaragua, 63 gals.; Norway,

20,425 gals.; Panama, 20 gals.; Peru, 1,260 gals.; Portuguese Africa, 600 gals.; Salvador, 180 gals.; San Domingo, 658 gals.; Sweden, 5,500 gals.; Venezuela, 5,658 gals. Total, 74,868 gals.

IMPORTS OF VEGETABLE OILS.

Imports of vegetable oils at the port of New York for the month of April, 1919, are reported as follows:

CHINESE NUT OIL.—British West Africa, 41,428 gals.; China, 12,636 gals.; total, 54,061 gals.

COCONUT OIL.—British India, 56,000 lbs.; Dutch East Indies, 3,591,673 lbs.; total, 3,647,673 lbs.

OLIVE OIL.—France, 1,125 gals.; Italy, 3 gals.; Spain, 1,009,486 gals.; total, 1,010,614 gals.

PALM OIL.—British West Africa, 4,620,134 lbs.; Dutch East Indies, 10,168 lbs.; England, 421,412 lbs.; total, 5,051,714 lbs.

PALM KERNEL OIL.—British West Africa, 1,792,151 lbs.

LINSEED OR FLAXSEED OIL.—Canada, 18,276 gals.

PEANUT OIL.—Hongkong, 434 gals.

RAPESEED OIL.—England, 1,171 gals.

MARCH OLEOMARGARINE OUTPUT.

Delayed official Government reports of the output of oleomargarine for the month of January, as shown by revenue stamp sales, indicate that the production for that month was 540,447 pounds colored and 27,991,132 pounds uncolored, or a total of 28,531,579 pounds. This was 22½ million pounds greater than the production for the preceding month, and 4 million pounds less than the same month last year. Official Government figures, based on stamp sales, showing oleomargarine production in the United States for the past year, are:

	Pounds.
March, 1918	32,735,862
April	20,745,393
May	25,675,446
June	16,588,713
July	18,153,084
August	19,441,658
September	29,753,466
October	46,917,615
November	33,292,499
December	36,381,959
January, 1919.	37,818,822
February	15,986,372
March	28,531,579

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS RELEASED

The U. S. Food Administration announced late last week that effective May 31 all rules relating to the cottonseed and cottonseed products industry would be cancelled, and all prices, regulations and agreements regarding cottonseed and products would be withdrawn. This included the stabilization of the price of crude cottonseed oil at 17½ cents, and also the prices for lard substitutes. The notice released the trade from all restrictions of every kind, and left the market to operate solely under the law of supply and demand, and without restrictions as to trading.

COTTONSEED CONVENTIONS

Joint session, Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, June 17, 18; Savannah, Ga.

Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, June 17, 18; Savannah, Ga.

North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, June 18; Monticello Hotel, Norfolk, Va.

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VEGETABLE OILS

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and The Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Market De-stabilized—Prices Strong—Trading in Futures Irregular—Vegetable Oils Firm.

The feature in the vegetable oil market during the past week was the de-stabilization of the cottonseed oil market, the official announcement of which has just been issued. Immediately on the de-stabilization of cottonseed and products prices there was a net advance of nearly 3c. a pound in the contract market on the Produce Exchange, while the price of crude oil was advanced from 17½c. to 20c. The price of refined oil was also quoted about 2c. higher, and the price of compound lard was advanced from 25c. to 27c.

These advances were believed to reflect the change in the actual situation, and as gauged by the expected demand and supply and the attitude of the Western lard market in the comparative price of Western lard with substitute lard. The difference in price between Western lard and substitute lard is about 7c. per pound and naturally should bring a heavy demand for substitute lard.

The situation is one which is now to be worked out by the actual demand and supply. With the market free from governmental restrictions, the question will be whether that there is a sufficient demand in the country to absorb the supplies of crude and re-

fined oil and substitute lard at the prevailing advanced prices, or whether there must be a lowering of these prices now to work the supplies back into distribution.

The action of the future market in advancing practically 3c. a pound was due to the fact that some buying orders came into a market bare of any offerings, and the execution of a few market orders naturally advanced the price, as there was no resistance. The fact that the market was maintained at that higher quotation was due evidently to the relative position of other oils, and the unwillingness of the trade to sell any considerable quantity while there was a complete absence of any pressure on the market. The market is not as yet large enough to take very much trading either way, but every day brings increased commitments and increased interest in the market, so that within a short time it will be possible to execute orders for considerable quantities within a reasonable fluctuation.

The situation of cottonseed oil compared with other vegetable oil markets is extremely interesting. It is stated that crude soya bean oil has been recently sold equal to about 16c. at New York, as compared with a price of about 20c to 20½c. for crude cottonseed laid down here, and the price of cocoanut oil is also considerably below the price of

cottonseed oil. The fact that these oils are so much of a competitive factor in connection with cottonseed oil naturally has somewhat of a bearing on the market, but the fact seems to be that the large manufacturing and distributing interests have important stocks to meet their natural trade, and therefore are not in the market to sell the oil, excepting in the actual distribution, while there is not enough oil apparently held outside of this to be a factor in the situation, unless the refiners find that there is not the normal distribution for oil and some attempts are made to distribute that which they have on hand.

The general position of vegetable oils is very firm. There has been a further advance in both cocoanut and soya bean oil during the week, and a very good trade reported at the advance. Copra is also firm and higher, and the situation has not changed to any appreciative degree during the last week. The demand is reported quite good for export, and while the actual shipments are not so extremely heavy, nevertheless there seems to be enough taken off the market to give a good deal of feeling of confidence. Reports from the Far East appear to be that there is a very persistent demand for exportation to Western Europe, and that purchases there are materially lessening the volume of supplies available for the American market. The demand for peanut oil has also been firm. The position of palm oil is strong, and prices have been advanced with other oils.



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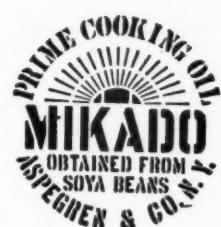
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COTTONSEED OIL.—Market transactions:

	Range			Closing	Prev.	
	Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.	Close.
Spot				24.00@		
June	100	24.50	24.50	24.25@25.00		
July				24.50@25.12		
August				24.80@25.70		
September				25.1@26.25		
October	2700	26.75	25.70	26.25@26.50	24.88	
November	300	26.00	25.25	25.25@25.90	22.90	
December	700	26.00	25.00	25.00@25.75	22.75	
January	100	25.35	25.35	25.00@25.50	22.75	
Total sales	3900 bbls.					

	Range			Closing	Prev.	
	Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.	Close.
Spot				24.75@27.00	24.00	
June				25.00@26.00	24.25	
July				25.75@26.00	24.50	
August	200	26.50	26.50	26.00@27.00	24.88	
September	400	26.50	26.50	26.25@27.00	25.51	
October	2600	26.55	26.05	26.37@26.50	26.25	
November	100	25.25	25.25	25.00@25.25	25.00	
December	300	25.30	25.10	24.80@25.25	25.00	
January				25.00@25.25	25.00	
Total sales	3600 bbls.	P.	Crude S. E.	20.00	sales.	

	Range			Closing	Prev.	
	Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.	Close.
Spot				24.50@26.50	24.75	
June				24.50@26.00	25.00	
July				24.75@25.50	25.75	
August				25.00@26.00	26.00	
September	200	26.75	26.50	25.90@26.50	26.25	
October	900	26.25	26.05	26.15@26.20	26.87	
November	400	25.00	24.05	24.05@24.10	25.00	
December	100	24.00	24.00	23.80@24.25	24.80	
January	100	24.00	24.00	23.80@24.10	25.00	
Total sales	1700 bbls.	P.	Crude S. E.	20.00	bld.	

	Range			Closing	Prev.	
	Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.	Close.
Spot				24.25@26.00	24.75	
June	100	24.50	24.50	24.40@25.00	25.00	
July	500	25.15	25.10	24.75@25.25	25.25	
August				25.15@25.75		
September	100	25.40	25.40	25.50@26.00	26.00	
October	1100	26.21	25.90	25.50@25.90	26.25	
November	300	24.10	24.05	23.05@24.10	25.00	
December	1000	23.75	22.60	22.65@22.90	24.80	
January				22.60@23.00		
Total sales	3100 bbls.	P.	Crude S. E.	20.50	bld.	

COCOANUT OIL—The market is quiet but firm, with a better inquiry reported and offerings light. Manila oil is firm in sellers' tanks and quoted at 15 1/4@15 1/2c., prompt. Ceylon, dom., 17c., and Cochin, dom., bbds., 18 1/2@19 1/2c., nom.

SOYA BEAN OIL—The market was stronger during the week in all quarters. Spot supplies are rather light. Sellers' tanks f.o.b. the coast are quoted at 15 1/4@15 1/2c., a lb. Spot is quoted at 17 1/2c.

PALM OIL—The market is firm with trade quiet and spot supplies light. Prime, red, spot, —, nom.; Lagos, spot, 17c.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 15c., in bbds.; Niger, —, nom.

PEANUT OIL—The market is firm with offering lacking and trade quiet. Edible or spot in bbds. is quoted at 26@26 1/2c., nominal. Offerings of Oriental oil are light.

CORN OIL—The market is very firm. Crude oil is in limited supply and the market

nominal. Refined oil is strong with a good demand. Crude oil is quoted at 20 1/2c., nom.

Frequent analyses are necessary to show variations as the season progresses.

It is surprising how little attention some mills pay to separation losses. Some mills send in daily samples of cake, watching their extraction and protein very carefully, but pay absolutely no attention to oil in hulls. They figure that the absence of uncut seed and unseparated meats indicates good separation.

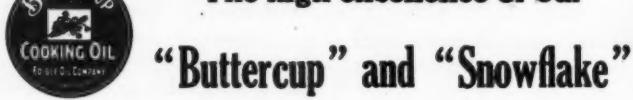
They overlook the important fact that there can be a variation of 1 per cent in oil content of hulls without the difference being discernible to the eye. This difference of 1 per cent would mean a preventable loss of 90 cents per ton of seed. The efficient mill knows that no oil is being lost through hulls; it does not depend upon a visual inspection.

The methods of cooking meats are numerous. The fact that oil in cake we analyzed this past season varied from 4 1/2 per cent to 9 per cent shows that some methods of cooking are not as good as others. This difference of 4 1/2 per cent between good and bad press room work means in actual dollars and cents \$8 per ton of seed.

A little experimenting through the season by mills showing more than 5 per cent oil in cake would pay big dividends. Vary steam pressure on cookers, amount of water added; the cooking times. See that steam traps are working properly; also the cake former. Are you sure that the pressure gauges on the presses register properly? The success or failure of oil milling this coming season will rest mainly in the press room. Constant attention to details are necessary to insure success.

The mills this season had a severe lesson regarding the selling of "off" oils. Those with badly "off" oil had considerable difficulty.

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culty in finding buyers. With a basis prime contract in the rules specifying a limit of 16 red, the refiners are going to be able to separate crude oil into three classes. The mill producing oil which refines darker than 16 red will have a hard time disposing of their oil.

Heretofore, the refiners had no means of knowing what kind of oil would be delivered on a basis prime contract, and they had to take anything. Now they have a limit specified as to what they must take.

Clean storage tanks are essential for keeping oil prime. The oil line for the storage

tanks should be blown out with steam when the mill is shut down at the end of the season. At many mills the first car of oil is spoiled by the oil left in the line to the storage tank.

The quality of oil going to storage tanks should be known, and oil in storage should be regularly tested. Mills lose money by shipping prime oil on a basis of prime contract, when they have both kinds of oil in storage.

In conclusion, we wish to emphasize the fact that knowledge of what you are doing, and not guesswork, is what will make the difference this season between profit and loss.

The Sterne-Lacy Company, brokers in cottonseed products, edible oils, stearines, etc., have opened offices at Dallas, Tex., under the management of Mr. D. A. Lacy. They are affiliated with Sterne & Son Company of Chicago, which assures them the best of connections.

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SAIGON PYCHOW RICE NO. 1
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CHINA BEANS

MARU-UZURA—CRANBERRY ROUND
CHUNAGA-UZURA—MEDIUM SPECKLED
CHUFUKU—WHITE FLAT
DAIFUKU—LARGE BUTTER
DAINAGON—MEDIUM BABY RED
KOTENASHI—PEA BEANS
KUMAMOTO—WHITE KIDNEY
KINTOKI—LARGE RED
MURONGEN—MEDIUM BUTTER
NAGAUZURA—LONG SPECKLED
OHTENASHI—MEDIUM PEA BEANS
PEA BEANS
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SOYA
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THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, June 6, 1919.—Market weaker; prime Western, \$34.15@34.25; Middle West, \$34@34.10; city steam, 33½@34c. nom.; refined Continent, \$36; South American, \$36.25. Brazil, kegs, \$37.25; compound, 26¾@27c. nom.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, June 6, 1919.—Copra fabrique, — fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, — fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Markets.

Liverpool, June 6, 1919.—(By Cable).—Beef, extra Indian mess, not quoted; pork, prime mess, not quoted; shoulders, square, 142s.; New York, 140s.; picnic, 119s.; hams, long, 192s.; American cut, 193s. 6d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 183s.; long clear, 171s. 6d.; short backs, 171s. 3d.; bellies, 192s. Lard, spot prime, 188s.; American refined, 28-lb. box, 181s. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, not quoted. New York City special, not quoted. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 184s. Tallow, Australian (at London), 72s.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Hog products were weak with hogs and grains.

Tallow.

Market dull and firm. City special loose quoted at 14@14½c. nominal.

Oleo Stearine.

The market was easier with sales reported at 28c. for oleo.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was quiet but weak with lard, better crop weather and selling by the South.

Market closed firm. Spot, \$24 bid. Closing quotations on futures June, \$24.25@25; July, \$24.75@25.10; August, \$25@25.50; September, \$25.35@25.60; October, \$25.55@25.60; November, \$23.50@24; December, \$22.80@23.15; January, \$22.80@23.15. Sales: 1,400 bbls crude in S. E., \$20.50@21.50.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, June 6.—Hog receipts, estimated, 26,000. Left over, 14,000. Market 20@25c. lower. Cattle receipts, 3,000; sheep, 12,000.

Kansas City, June 6.—Hogs slow.

Buffalo, June 6.—Hogs lower, at \$21.

St. Joseph, June 6.—Hogs lower, at \$19.50@20.45.

Cleveland, June 6.—Hogs lower, at \$20.15@20.40.

Detroit, June 6.—Hogs lower, at \$20.40.

Indianapolis, June 6.—Hogs lower, at \$20.

Sioux City, June 6.—Hogs lower, at \$19.25@19.90.

Omaha, June 6.—Hogs lower, at \$19.90.

Louisville, June 6.—Hogs lower, at \$19.75.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to June 6, 1919, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 98,931 quarters; to the Continent, nothing; on orders, nothing. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 45,538 quarters; to the Continent, 43,361 quarters; on orders, nothing.

FLASH HEADS PRODUCE EXCHANGE

Edward Flash, Jr., the well-known cottonseed products trader, was again chosen president of the New York Produce Exchange

in the election held during the past week.

There was no opposition to him, or to the other officers, who were re-elected as follows: Walter B. Pollock, vice president; Edward R. Carhart, treasurer; Lyndon Arnold, of R. S. Barrie & Co.; W. A. Johns, of Swift & Co.; L. Barstow Smull, of J. H. Winchester & Co.; L. W. Forbell, of L. W. Forbell & Co.; H. R. Howser, of the J. B. Howser Company, and B. H. Wunder, managers (term of two years); John S. Baldwin, S. B. Joseph, T. B. Shaffer, Charles Wimmer, John Bohnet, Jr., and P. Howard Worth, inspectors of elections, and Alfred Romer, trustee of gratuity fund.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, May 31, 1919, are reported as follows:

Chicago.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	5,821	28,000	12,670
Swift & Co.	6,590	16,800	15,610
Morrill & Co.	4,692	9,300	7,175
Wilson & Co.	5,060	11,200	5,132
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	494	4,200	...
G. H. Hammond Co.	3,612	7,200	...
Libby, McNeil & Libby	734	...	...
Western Packing & Provision Co.	11,300	hogs;	
Miller & Hart	3,900	hogs; Brennan Packing Co.	5,700
hogs; Roberts & Oake	5,000	hogs; Independent Pack-	
ing Co.	6,400	hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co.	6,500
hogs; others, 18,400	hogs.		
Others	983	16,211	1,045

St. Louis.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,607	7,050	2,479
Swift & Co.	3,661	9,584	3,136
Armour & Co.	2,781	5,322	3,481
East Side Packing Co.	153	...	...
Independent Packing Co.	628	2,396	46
American Packing Co.	24	680	...
Krey Packing Co.	113	3,021	26
Hill Packing Co.	...	1,062	...
Others	983	16,211	1,045

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending May 31, 1919:

CATTLE.

Chicago	37,037		
Kansas City	21,070		
Omaha	10,346		
East St. Louis	12,416		
St. Joseph	7,342		
Sioux City	5,776		
Cudahy	2,500		
South St. Paul	10,336		
Fort Worth	9,000		
Philadelphia	2,100		
Indianapolis	3,602		
New York and Jersey City	8,115		
Oklahoma City	6,438		
Milwaukee	772		
Cincinnati	3,826		

HOGS.

Chicago	134,753		
Kansas City	58,550		
Omaha	64,053		
East St. Louis	48,778		
St. Joseph	37,624		
Sioux City	24,237		
Cudahy	12,000		
Cedar Rapids	10,264		
Ottumwa	7,447		
South St. Paul	20,434		
Fort Worth	9,000		
Philadelphia	5,766		
Indianapolis	30,841		
New York and Jersey City	17,168		
Oklahoma City	10,330		
Milwaukee	7,531		
Cincinnati	9,493		

SHEEP.

Chicago	45,637		
Kansas City	16,712		
Omaha	21,199		
East St. Louis	10,671		
St. Joseph	10,095		
Sioux City	8,484		
Cudahy	2,000		
South St. Paul	1,137		
Fort Worth	5,000		
Philadelphia	3,687		
Indianapolis	85		
New York and Jersey City	17,433		
Oklahoma City	144		
Milwaukee	91		
Cincinnati	314		

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1919.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,600	3,327	
Kansas City	1,600	9,147	400
Omaha	2,800	8,751	1,300
St. Louis	100	3,000	
St. Joseph	2,500	8,000	
Sioux City	65	200	225
St. Paul	350	400	
Oklahoma City	400	2,000	800
Fort Worth	100	1,000	
Wichita	800	7,800	500
Pittsburgh	1,300	4,000	2,100
Cincinnati	500	3,000	200
Buffalo	3,000	3,000	200
Cleveland	500	3,000	200

MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1919.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	22,000	44,945	18,000
Kansas City	13,000	14,369	
Omaha	4,800	10,347	7,000
St. Louis	7,500	8,793	3,500
St. Joseph	2,400	9,000	
Sioux City	2,200	7,000	
St. Paul	2,100	11,000	64
Fort Worth	3,500	1,000	2,000
Milwaukee	2,223		
Louisville	1,300	3,000	1,100
Detroit	200		
Wichita	330		
Indianapolis	1,200	12,000	100
Pittsburgh	2,000	4,000	
Cincinnati	1,500	8,724	300
Buffalo	4,800	8,000	3,400
Cleveland	5,000		
New York	4,020	3,490	9,076

TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1919.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	15,000	52,555	16,000
Kansas City	10,000	27,905	8,000
Omaha	4,200	16,997	3,500
St. Louis	5,900	18,178	4,200
St. Joseph	1,800	6,000	4,400
Sioux City	3,500	10,000	
St. Paul	1,500	9,000	1,700
Fort Worth	1,800	500	1,000
Milwaukee	200	2,000	300
Detroit	2,000		
Wichita	2,056		
Indianapolis	1,500	12,000	200
Pittsburgh	200	1,200	300
Cincinnati	500	4,770	300
Buffalo	550	3,700	2,000
Cleveland	100	1,000	100
New York	1,340	2,640	2,800

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1919.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	8,000	25,764	18,000
Kansas City	5,000	20,324	3,000
Omaha	14,500	10,640	2,500
St. Louis	3,000	25,440	2,000
St. Joseph	1,900	14,000	2,500
Sioux City	2,500	9,000	500
St. Paul	2,600	15,000	1,400
Fort Worth	5,000	900	200
Milwaukee	7,571		
Detroit	3,000		
Wichita	1,740		
Indianapolis	1,500	15,000	200
Pittsburgh	500	7,000	1,100
Cincinnati	1,250	500	1,200
Buffalo	2,000	3,000	
Cleveland	800	3,000	
New York	2,077	3,360	4,200

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1919.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	12,000	50,000	15,000
Kansas City	2,500	11,000	5,000
Omaha	1,800	13,000	2,000
St. Louis	2,500	10,000	1,700
St. Joseph	10,000		
Sioux City	9,000		
St. Paul	2,000	6,200	200
Fort Worth	600	900	
Oklahoma City	450	800	1,000
Denver	500	300	
Indianapolis	1,000	15,000	200

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JUNE 2, 1919.

| | Cattle. | Calves. | Sheep. | Hogs. |
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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

June 7, 1919

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—High prices were reached last week in sales made by three of the large packers. Trading consisted of about 50,000 to 60,000 hides moving at prices in advance of previous business. The market is in a very strong position and sellers apparently find no difficulty in obtaining prices asked. Spready native steers, 60 lbs. and up, are firm in keeping with all other varieties in the market. A small lot of spreadies sold at 42c. this week. Nominally quoted at 42 to 43c. Heavy native steers, 60 lbs. and up, are very strong and in good demand. One of the big "3" packers sold about 8,000 May heavies at 40c., which is an advance of 2c. over previous sales. About 7,000 extreme light hides of late May take-off moved at 40c. Killers are talking 40c. for the three selections, and in some instances are asking higher. Texas steers are strong. Supplies are scarce and sellers are firm in asking prices. Three of the large packers sold May and June heavies at 40c. June lights at 39c. and extremes at 38c. Heavies are quoted at 40c., lights at 39c. and extremes at 38c. Butt branded steers, 60 lbs. and up, are like other varieties in this market, firmly held. Sales were made this week of May take-off at 39c., followed later by sales of May and June at 40c. Packers are now talking 40c. for further business. Colorado steers, 60 lbs. and up, are steady to firm. One of the large packers sold about 3,000 May hides in connection with butts at 38c. Two of the killers sold late May and June Colorados at 39c. Sellers are now talking 40c. Branded cows are strong and sellers report more inquiries for this variety. Late reported trading in May brands was at 35c., but holders are now firm in their ideas of 38c. for further trading. Heavy native cows, 55 lbs. and up, are firmly held. Supplies are not over ample. A recent sale of Mays was made at 35c. Holders' ideas are higher today and they are asking 38c. for May take-off. Some sellers are talking as high as 40c. Light native cows, 55 lbs. and down, are popular and recent sales were made at substantial advances. Two of the large packers sold about 7,000 to 8,000 May lights at 40c. Previous sales were at 35@37c. Holders are talking 40c for Mays and 41c. for Junes. Native bulls are strong. Offerings are limited. There is a good call for this variety with recent sales made at 28c. flat. Packers are now talking around 32c. for Mays. Branded bulls, as previously noted, showed unusual strength, as noted in sales at 28c. flat, which is the same as paid for natives. Mays are now quoted at 30c.

Later.—Market strong and active: 2,000 June branded cows brought 38c.; 2,500 June light native cows sold at 41c.; 8,000 June packer bulls changed hands at 32c., with native branded bulls bringing 30c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Market continues to show strength and almost each succeeding sale is at an advance over the previous one. The light weight hides are still popular. Buyers, when in need of supplies, take on lots at sellers' asking prices. Trading in extremes is only limited by lack of supplies. Dealers generally are adverse to selling ahead in view

of the excited condition of the market and many of them are claiming that the market has not reached the top. About 7,000 to 8,000 extremes, said to be about 10 per cent grubby, sold this week at 38c. and later about 2,000 extremes, also about 10 per cent grubby, moved at 39c. Most of the dealers are now talking 40c. for 25 to 45 lb. hides containing but a small percentage of grubs. A couple of cars of extremes, 75 per cent grubby, sold at 34c. Butts have sold this week at 29 to 30c. and some lots are held as high as 32c. A car of branded hides sold at 27c. Calfskins are strong and advancing. One packer sold about 5,000 of the June skins at 7½c., an advance of 2½c. over last sales. There is a strong demand for horsehides with mixed lots of cities and countries held at \$13 to \$13.50. The entire market is sensational strong with no indication of a break.

Later.—Countries strong with but few offerings noted. One car of current receipt extremes sold at 35c., while another car 10 per cent grubby went for 33c.

CALFSKINS.—8 to 15 lbs., are strong and in demand. One packer sold a car of May calf at 72½c. This is an advance of 2½c. over a previous sale at 70c. Packers are now talking 75c. Chicago cities are held at the same price. Outside cities are held at 65@70c. Mixed lots of outside cities and countries are offered at 62½@65c. Countries are held at 60@62½c. Light calf at \$3.50@3.75. Deacons at \$3.30@3.55. A car of re-salts outside city skins sold at 64c., with kip included at 40c. Kips, 15 to 25 lbs., are strong and advancing. One of the large packers sold his June production at 50c. Cities are quoted at 45@48c. A car of country kip sold at 40c. Packers are firm at 50c. for their production; mixed lots of cities and countries are quoted at 43@45c. Countries are offered at 40@42c.

Later.—Calfskins growing stronger. One packer sold April and May skins for 75c. Rumored that June calf brought 77½c.

HORSEHIDES are strong and in good demand. Mixed cities and countries are quoted at \$13@14. City renderers are held up to \$15 asked. Supplies limited.

Later.—Horsehides holding firm. Sellers asking \$14.50 for mixed cities and countries.

HOGSKINS are steady to firm. The average lots of regular country collections are quoted at \$1.30@1.50; rejects, pigs and glues at half price. Pigskin strips are steady and are quoted at 13@14c. for No. 1's, 12@13c. for 2's, and 10@11c. for 3's.

SHEEP PELTS.—The market is practically unchanged. One of the large packers sold about 10,000 May shearlings, running ¾-in. and up, at \$1.10. Packer pelts are quoted from \$4.60 to \$4.75. Country pelts are slow and range in prices from \$1.50 to \$2.50 as to lots and quality. Outside city and country packer pelts are quoted at \$3@4. Shearlings are quoted at \$1@1.30 as to quality. Dry Western murrains are quoted at 42@46c. as to lots.

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—Not much activity was noted during the period under review because

of the holiday. The only trading was a sale of a car of May native bulls by one of the unsold uptown packers at 30c. for kosher and 30½c. for stuck throats, which registered another advance of one cent over last week. Bids of 40c. have been declined for unsold spready native steers, which are in good demand and only unsold packer has withdrawn them from the market. Eastern hides very strong in sympathy with the West, but practically all May hides were sold in the East at lower prices than present levels. Further remaining unsold May hides are being held at 40c. for cows and steers. No prices being quoted on Junes. Small packer hides active and advancing in line with the big packer market. Following the advances in big packer bulls, two cars of outside small packer April-May bulls sold at 28c. for hides containing mostly stuck throats.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market is strong and further advances were noted during the past week. Several sales were noted of choice free of grub extremes at 39c., with some talk of sales at 39½c. and up to 40c. firmly demanded for more. Sales were noted of a car, 45 lbs. and up buffs, being for Eastern sections and containing only a small percentage of grubs and No. 2's at 32½c. selected, which is the highest price yet realized. A car of Middle West buffs sold at 32c. and this dealer had another car which the buyer wanted to take at the same level, but seller said that he could look at the hides, but if he wanted to buy them it would cost him 35c. Penn. hides are steady, with a good demand noted and quite active. Six hundred free of grub extremes sold at 38c.; 2,000 Penn., 50 lbs. and up hides, consisting of choice stock, not over 20 per cent grubs, is offered at 33c.

CALFSKINS.—The market is strong, but very few sales were noted during the past week. New York cities are firmly held at \$6, \$7 and \$8, with sellers not willing to book ahead on account of the firm undertone prevailing. Outside city skins have also been active at advances, and sales are reported of about 15,000 skins at \$5.50, \$6.50 and \$7.50. Small lots of countries from Eastern sections selling down to \$4.50, \$5.50 and \$6.50, while cities in small lots are bringing \$4.75, \$5.75 and \$6.75. Small lots outside cities held up to \$5.75 for 5-7s. Car Western outside city skins, out of second salt, sold at 64c., while a car out of first salt is offered at 70c.

HORSEHIDES strong and excited. Several sales were noted during the period under review of city renderers' hides up to \$14 and some dealers are entertaining ideas of \$15 for further business. Mixed lots are selling at \$13.50 for less than carload lots, although very small lots cannot realize that figure. Butts are strong and up to \$4.25 asked for 22 and up, with last sales at \$4, but dealers state that owing to the high rates of whole hides, advances have to be realized on the cut stock. Fronts firm with sales noted at prices ranging from \$9.25@10.25, depending upon seller, quality, etc.

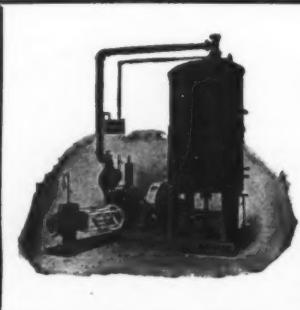
CHEMICAL AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, June 5, 1919.—Latest quotations on chemical and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 2¾@3c. per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2¾@3c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 3½@4c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 1¾@1½c. per lb.; 58 per cent. carbonate of soda, 1.75@1.85c. per lb.; talc, 1½@2c. per lb.; silex, \$20 per 2,000 lbs.

Clarified palm oil in casks, nom., 17@17½c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, \$2.25@2.30 per gal.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 20c. per lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 17½@18c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 26@27c. per lb.; soya bean oil, 17½@18c. per lb.; corn oil, 20½@21c. per lb.; peanut oil, deodorized, 26@26½c. per lb.; crude, 21½@22c. per lb.

Prime city tallow (special), nom., 13½@14c. per lb.; dynamite glycerine, nom., 21@21½c. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 88 per cent., nom., 14@14½c. per lb.; crude soap glycerine, nom., 13@14c. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, nom., 21@22c. per lb.; prime packers' grease, 11@11½c. per lb.



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563 William St. BUFFALO, N. Y.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
The National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, June 4.

With 44,000 cattle in Chicago the first three days of this week, on top of the heavy receipts of the past few weeks, it is evident that there is still a liberal supply of cattle that owners are anxious to get rid of because of a lack of confidence in the future trade. A few sales of prime weighty steers, such as we sold on Monday at \$15.75, and such as sold on Tuesday at \$16.15, are no indication of the general market, for sales above \$15 have been few and far between; in fact, it takes good cattle to bring \$14.50, a liberal run again this week having forced a further decline of anywhere from 75c. to \$1 per cwt., and at the present time the bulk of the medium to good corn-fed steers are selling from \$12.75@14, with, as stated above, a few sales of choice cattle at \$14.50 and an occasional load of "market toppers" a little higher.

The fat cattle trade declined so rapidly that it logically had a depressing effect upon the butcher-stuff market, especially on the better grades of cows and heifers, and, despite continued moderate receipts of "she-stuff," values are about \$1 per cwt. lower than a week ago, all grades of cows and heifers suffering the decline referred to, with the exception of good to choice lightweight yearling steers and heifers, which are off only 50@75c. Bulls show about the same loss as cows and heifers, and while fat, handy-weight butcher bulls are selling from \$11@11.50, the bulk of the fat bulls are going from \$9.75@10.75. Bologna grades, which have recently been best sellers, are moving slowly at the recent decline with the good kinds selling around \$8 and heavy, beefy bolognas from \$9.25@9.50. The calf trade is holding up in good shape with the bulk of the vealers selling from \$15@15.50 and the selected grades from \$15.75@16.

In round numbers the eleven big markets have received 15,500,000 hogs thus far this year, compared to 14,700,000 for the same period a year ago, and still we are having a rattling good market, with values only \$1 under the extreme high point in the trade, which in view of the steadily declining cattle market shows that there must and will continue to be a phenomenal foreign outlet for pork product. We have called attention to the fact that the June run will be heavy, and we thought it would be heavy enough to bring about a temporary break in the market, and the trade has suffered several temporary declines, but it rallies with surprising alacrity and, despite 45,000 hogs on Monday, besides 12,000 from Saturday, at which time the market was closed, 52,000 on Tuesday and estimated receipts of 25,000 today (Wednesday), the trade is active and strong to 10c. higher, part of Tuesday's slight decline being recovered, and the bulk of the choice hogs are selling from \$20.35@20.50, top \$20.55, with good mixed grades from \$20.15@20.30.

Sheep-house trade has been characterized by considerable fluctuations during the past ten days. Monday's market was 15@25c. per cwt. lower, while Tuesday's crop sold a little higher, or about in line with last week's close. On Wednesday the light clipped lambs and choice "springers" sold in most cases about steady, but heavy lambs and fat ewes were a drug on the market at 25@50c. lower than previous session. Local sections are beginning to contribute liberally and supplies from the native section will increase from now on. These heavy native ewes that sold today between \$9.50@10 will no doubt soon be down to an \$8.50@9 basis, and spring lambs, which will begin to move freely within a few days from Southern points, will no doubt work to a much lower level by the middle of the month. Practically all of present arrivals, excepting spring lambs, are coming with the wool on. Quotations follow: Good to choice spring lambs, \$18.25@18.75;

poor to medium, \$16@17.50; prime light clipped lambs, \$14.50@15.25; fat heavy lambs (according to weight and quality), \$13@14; good to choice wethers, \$10.50@11; fat ewes, \$9.50@10; poor to medium, \$7.50@9; culs, \$5@7; yearling breeding ewes, \$14@15; fat rams, \$8@8.50.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., June 3.

The liberal supply of cattle we have been receiving for the past month continues to arrive. The count for the week ending today is 22,600 of which about 75 carloads were received on the quarantine side. From the sellers' standpoint the market has been far from satisfactory. Prices have steadily declined, particularly on the light and common kinds. It is off a big dollar for the period with the exception of heavy Texas steers, which have declined only about half that much. Quality is lacking, and the best cattle we have had in a week's time sold from \$16@16.50, and the top figure was made on only one carload. A train of Texas, averaging 1,079 and bringing \$12.50, topped the week in the quarantine division for heavy steers, and a string of five carloads of yearlings which brought 12.75 was the best price received in their class. The butcher cattle trade is in much the same condition as in beef steers.

The hog supply this week is somewhat smaller than the previous week, the count totaling 69,000 for the period. Fluctuations in prices have been frequent and sharp. On Saturday the high point of the week was made, when \$21 was paid for good heavy hogs. At this writing we are 15c. higher than a week ago, but we are 50c. under the week's high time. There is a fair sprinkling of finished heavy hogs in the receipts, but the average quality is not better than fair. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, 19.90@20.45; good heavys, 20.35@20.50; rough, 16@19.25; light, 19.90@20.15; pigs, 15.50@19; bulk, 19.80@20.40.

The sheep receipts for the period approximate 13,000. Prices are not very far from steady, although as the weather gets warmer the demand for woolled lambs decreases. Best lambs this week sold at 18.50, and some very good ones at 18.25. These lambs a week or ten days ago would have brought around 19 or perhaps 19.25. Clipped lambs that can be called good are selling at 14.50, with the rank and file going at 13.50@14. Mutton sheep are selling around \$10.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, June 3.

Heavy receipts of hogs at the principal western markets turned prices down 15 to 25 cents, but the market closed active and above the low point. Trade in cattle remained dull, with prices about the same as late Monday. Sheep were wet and not considering heavy weight, 25c. lower. Today's arrivals were 10,000 cattle, 22,000 hogs and 8,000 sheep, 2,000 fewer cattle, 4,000 fewer hogs, and 2,000 more sheep than a week ago.

Though there was no marked activity in the cattle market, prices were about steady, and killers showed more disposition to buy than late Monday. Receipts were moderate and under normal conditions would have been cleaned up readily. Some steers held over from Monday without a bid were in early sales today. Western steers sold at \$10.50@14, and native steers \$10@14.25. Mixed yearlings brought \$12.50@14.25, cows \$7@12.50, and heifers \$9@13.50. Veal calves were quoted steady to 25c. lower, top \$14.50.

Close to 125,000 hogs arrived at the five Western markets today and prices were lower. Here the market opened 25c. lower and closed active and only 15c. under Monday's average. The top price, \$20.60, was

5c. higher than Chicago, and bulk of sales \$19.90@20.45, was 15c. under Monday. Pigs were 25c. lower.

Sheep receipts were fairly liberal and prices were 15@25c. lower. However, offerings were wet and increased weight offset the decline to some extent. Spring lambs sold at \$17.50@18.35, and clipped Western sheep \$9.50@11.50.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, June 3.

Following a liberal run of cattle last week, 27,300 head, and the decline in prices of from \$1@1.50 on both beef steers and butcher stock, the market has held practically steady this week and indications are that the decline in prices has been checked, at least temporarily. During the month of May the drop in beef prices amounted to \$1.75@2.50, and there has been very few periods in the trade in which such severe declines has been reported. With light receipts so far this week, the tendency has been toward higher levels for the desirable yearlings and handy weight steers, but the heavy cattle find few friends, and the market is very weak on anything carrying much weight. Strictly choice 1,200 to 1,450 pound beef are selling at \$14.25@15.25, fair to good 100 to 1,200 pound steers largely at \$13@14, and the common to fair kinds at \$11@12.50, and on down. Prime yearlings are quoted up to \$14, with fair to good kinds largely at \$12@13. Cows and heifers have suffered fully as much as the beef steers, best grades now selling at \$11.50@12.50, canners and cutters \$5.50@7.50. There has been little change in the market for veal calves, bulls, stags, etc., best vealers still selling up around \$13@13.75, and best beef bulls bringing \$11@13.

While there has been no disposition for hogs to advance toward recent high levels, on the other hand the market has shown little inclination toward further declines, and prices today are in substantially the same notches as one week ago. Receipts have been about as heavy as they have ever been at this time of the year, but weights are running much lighter than a year ago, the average during May being 238 pounds, as against 246 pounds in May, 1918. Shipping demand has not been so urgent of late, but there has been a broad call for packing accounts, and as a rule the liberal offerings have been well cleaned up every day. Weights still command a good premium, but quality is the main thing, and both rough, heavy and common underweight loads sell at the bottom of the list. With 16,500 hogs here today the market was about 10c. lower. Tops brought \$20, and the bulk of the trading was at \$19.75@19.90, or practically the same as one week ago.

The market for sheep and lambs continues very uncertain, but in the main the trend of values has been lower and the undertone rather weak than otherwise. No wool stock of any consequence is coming, and the quality of the shorn stuff as a rule has been rather disappointing. Spring lambs are quoted at \$17@18.25, clipped lambs \$12.50@14, yearlings \$11@12, wethers \$9@11, and ewes \$8.50@10.50.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE

New York, June 5, 1919.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days	4.60 1/4
Cable transfers	4.62 1/4
Demand, sterling	4.61 1/4
Commercial, sight	4.60 1/4
Commercial, 60 days	4.59 1/4
Commercial, 90 days	4.58 1/4
Paris—	
Commercial, 60 days	6.57
Commercial, sight	6.52
Bankers' cables	6.49
Bankers' checks	6.51
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, 60 days	39 1/2
Commercial, sight	39 1/2
Bankers' sight	38 1/2
Bankers' cables	39
Copenhagen—	
Bankers' sight	23.30
Bankers' cables	23.50

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Lake Worth, Fla.—The Lake Worth Utilities Co., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000 with Alex Drake as president; E. W. Bunker, vice-president, and E. C. Davis, secretary and treasurer.

Norwood, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.—The St. Lawrence Ice Cream Co., Inc., has been incorporated by S. L. Leda, J. R. Lefrancois, of Norwood, and E. C. Sutton, of Buffalo, N. Y., with a capital stock of \$50,000.

New York, N. Y.—B. F. Goodspeed, 344 West 72nd street; L. W. Stotesbury, 55 Liberty street, New York, N. Y., and E. D. Smith, 638 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., are the incorporators of the Rapid Freezing & Refrigerating Corporation. Capital stock, \$100,000.

ICE NOTES.

Leitchfield, Ky.—A 3 to 5-ton refrigerating machine may be installed by Andy Jacobs.

St. Joseph, Mo.—A 300-ton ice machine will be installed in Morris & Co.'s packing plant at this point.

St. Albans, W. Va.—A two-story, 90 x 140 ft. brick building for the manufacture of ice cream, will be erected by Frank Morley.

Rome, Ga.—Cold storage and hardening

room will be installed by the Purity Ice Cream Co., in connection with their ice cream plant.

Baltimore, Md.—A one-story addition will be erected to the cold storage plant of Charles Schmidt at 73 Richmond Market at a cost of \$10,000.

Purvis, Miss.—Company has been organized with R. L. Bennett as president; A. J. Breland, vice-president, and E. W. Cleveland, secretary, for the erection of a creamery.

St. Joseph, Mo.—A one-story, 40 x 110 ft. brick and concrete addition will be erected to the building of the St. Joseph Warehouse & Cold Storage Company at a cost of \$12,000.

Montpelier, Vt.—Ed. H. Everett of Old Bennington has purchased two acres of land near the North Pownall Station of the Boston & Maine Railroad, on which he will erect a cold storage plant.

Little Rock, Ark.—Contract has been let for the construction of an ice cream plant, with a daily output of 4,000 gallons, and to cost \$65,000, by the Terry Dairy Company, 18th and Scott streets, of which William Terry is president.

High Point, N. C.—A \$10,000 fireproof building will be erected by the High Point Creamery Company, organized with A. E. Tate as president; A. Sherrod, vice-president. Creamery, ice cream and refrigerating machinery will be installed.

Portland, Ore.—The Corvallis Creamery

Company has leased the buildings at 45-47 Front street, between Ask and Pine, and installation of a modern creamery plant is now under way. The buildings are two story, brick structures, with a frontage of 75 feet.

Durham, N. C.—Contract has been let for the erection of a 70 x 80 ft. building by the City Ice & Coal Company, organized with J. T. Salmon as president; J. W. Hutchins, vice-president, and A. A. Murdock, secretary and treasurer. A daily output of 40 tons of ice is contemplated.

ASK RE-HEARING IN SAUSAGE CASE.

(Continued from page 21.)

cannot be sustained on the theory of false and deceptive labeling; nor can it be sustained on the theory of unwholesomeness, because the Government now concedes that its promulgation of the regulations did not involve the question of wholesomeness.

Sixth, the petition says the Court erred in failing to note the fact that the regulation of February 28, 1913, had been abrogated by the revised regulation of July 15, 1914, and in basing its reversal of the decree of the Circuit Court of Appeals solely on the construction and effect of the abrogated regulation of February 28, 1913. The Court of Appeals decision is quoted to sustain this claim, that the Secretary cannot now shift his position, abandoning the claim of wholesomeness and seeking to shift to the claim of false and deceptive labeling.

In its seventh specification of error the petition says that "even if it were found that the regulation was adopted to govern the matter of labeling, yet there being no evidence to show the labeling in question to be false or deceptive, and there being no evidence that the Secretary had before him or considered any such evidence, the determination of the false or deceptive character of the labels depends solely on the labels themselves, and not upon any controverted question of fact involved in conflicting evidence. This being true, the determination of this question did not involve a question of fact, but on the contrary a question of law upon an uncontested fact, the determination of which by the Secretary, if any had been made by him, which we have shown is not the case, is not conclusive upon the Court."

The petition asks for a rehearing of the case, in order that these facts may be brought out and a new determination made.

REMINGTON MACHINE CO. Wilmington, Delaware ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINERY Smaller machines a specialty. Ask for information.

COLD STORAGE INSULATION JOHN R. LIVEZEY ALL KINDS OF REFRIGERATOR CONSTRUCTION 1933 Market Street Philadelphia, Pa.

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QUALITY—SERVICE
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Stocks Available in Principal Cities

MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION

FOR

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MEANS

Elimination of loss through trimming
Uniform temperatures in refrigerators
A Sanitary Market throughout
Increased Profits!

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Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery Exclusively.

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For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

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SPECIFY BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA which can be obtained from the following:

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Co., 100 W. Lombard St.
Boston—G. W. Goerner, 40 Central St.
Buffalo—Hellriegel Scale & Supply Co.; Key-
stone Warehouse Co.
Chicago—Ernst O. Heinsdorf, 1004 Cunard
Bldg.
Cincinnati—Pan Handle Storage Warehouse.
Cleveland—General Cartage & Storage Co.
Detroit—Brennan Truck & Storage Co.; New-
man Bros., Inc., 1147 Cass Ave.

Havana—South Atlantic Commercial Co.,
Successors to Lindner & Hartman.
Jacksonville—St. Elmo W. Acosta.
Liverpool—Peter E. McQuile & Son.
Mexico, D. F.—Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
Newark—American Oil & Supply Co.
New Orleans—United Warehouse Co., Ltd.
C. Ben Thompson, 633 North St.
New York City—Roessler & Hasslacher Chem-
ical Co., 100 William St.
Norfolk—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.
Agency, First and Front Sts.

Philadelphia—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.
Pittsburgh—Pennsylvania Transfer Co.,
Duquesne Freight Station; Pennsylvania
Brewers Supply Co., Union Arcade Bldg.
Providence—Rhode Island Warehouse Co.;
Edwin Knowles.
Richmond—Bowman Transfer & Storage Co.
Rochester—Rochester Carting Co.
Savannah—Benton Transfer Co.
Toledo—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
Washington—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

MEAT INSPECTION CHANGES.

Recent changes in the Federal meat inspection service are reported as follows:

Meat inspection inaugurated: I. Paresky, Brighton Abattoir, Boston, Mass.; Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station, La Fayette, Ind.; B. Meier & Son, 516 Westchester avenue, New York, N. Y.; the Brewer-Snyder Co. (Inc.), 119 Third street, S. E., Washington, D. C.; J. C. Bull, Jr., Co., Arcata, Cal.

Meat inspection withdrawn: Donnelly & Co. (Inc.), 75-81 Blackstone street, Boston, Mass.; Sam C. Smith Co., Waltham, Mass.; the Pure Food Provision Products Co. (Inc.), 121-123 Fulton street, Boston, Mass.; Warren Beef Co., 155 Blackstone street, Boston, Mass.; Wilson & Co., Three Oaks, Mich.

Meat inspection temporarily suspended: Richardson & Robbins, Dover, Del.; Holland Pure Food Co., 660 Vinewood avenue, Detroit, Mich.; P. D. Hughes, Camden, N. J.; Kooker Sausage Co., Lambertville, N. J.; Clement E. Allen, Media, Pa.; Orangeburg Packing Co., Orangeburg, S. C.; the Southern Cotton Oil Co., Bayonne, N. J.; J. T. Polk Co., Mound City, Ill.; W. S. Forbes & Co., Richmond, Va.; John Groce & Son, Circleville, Ohio; Interstate Cotton Oil Refining Co., Sherman, Texas; Henry Strecker, Philadelphia, Pa.

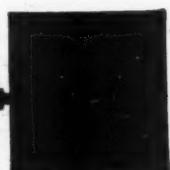
*Conducts slaughtering.

TO SELL HORSE MEAT TO EUROPE.

It is reported that a corporation to dispose of light animals to European dealers in horse meat has been formed by South Dakota horse dealers. For many years light horses have been of little value to South Dakota ranchers. The plan is said to have been discussed at Washington as one means of providing the poorer classes in continental Europe with meat. Those behind the corporation say the American market has shown little interest in the horse meat industry. Horse meat markets here have failed, even in foreign neighborhoods.

Stevenson's Automatic Roller Fastener

is the best fastener ever de-
vised and can be had only
on Stevenson Doors. Power-
ful, secure, air-tight; does
not slacken as it latches.
Door opens and shuts
with the greatest ease,
and least loss of refrig-
eration. Now made so
you can fasten it with any
padlock. Get Booklet A for
full details.



Stevenson Cold Storage Door Co.
1800 W. 4th St., Chester, Pa.

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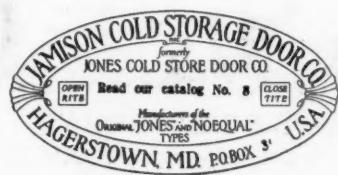


A FACT

To which we accredit our success

is—

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Read our catalog No. 8
Manufacturers of the
ORIGINAL JONES and NOEQUAL
TYPES
HAGERSTOWN, MD. P.O.BOX 3 U.S.A.

Chicago Section

Board of Trade brokers have fallen in with the new order of things in their usual decisive manner. No argument; just "Go to it!"

If any one today thinks that trading on the Board of Trade is one joyous picnic, let him cast loose from that idea. It is no picnic!

There is one Britisher all red-blooded Americans are glad to hear from again, and that is 'Arry 'Awker. 'Ere's to yuh, 'Arry; bli-me!

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, May 31, 1919, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 19.83 cents per pound.

Oh, gee! But it's great to see the lads come home from "over there," no matter in what shape—alive, anyhow. And sad—God only knows—are those whose boys sleep the long, long sleep "over there." Requiescat in pace!

The Continental Welfare Club of the Continental Can Co. gave a minstrel show on May 29 which came nearly being as good as any professional programme ever staged. The artists' names ranged from Kelly to Milasincic. E. W. Bromilow was the guest of honor, and he was some popular guest.

The personnel of the Kelly Brokerage Co. are not only 100 per cent efficiency lads, but 100 per cent American, both having "done their bit" for Uncle Sam in the Army and Navy—F. M. (Frank) and R. E. (Bob), respectively. Both have had packing house training, and also under "the old man," Michael Patrick Kelly, now manager for the American Provisions Export Co.

The cost of doing business in all lines has increased, yet the grain and provision men have continued to operate at nearly the old rate, and forty-one leading houses have signed the petition for an increase in rates. Years ago, when an immense volume of business was handled on the Board of Trade, rates were where it is proposed to put them now. Salaries have increased 25 to 50 per cent. Office supplies are up 50 to 100 per cent and the cost of leased wires has advanced 32 per cent, all since the war started, yet the proposition is to advance rates only 30 per cent. The new proposed rates are \$12.50, or $\frac{1}{4}$ c. a bushel, for 5,000 bushels of grain to nonmembers, and \$6.25, or $\frac{1}{8}$ c., to members. Brokerage is to be 75c. for 5,000 bushels. Rates on pork, lard, and short ribs are to be \$20 and brokerage \$1.25 for the round turn. The above proposed amendments to the rules of the Board of Trade calling for an advancement in commission rates and placing traders on a brokerage basis were carried last week by a majority of 154 votes, 457 in favor and 303 against.

Sixty farmer boys—many of them in knickerbockers—prize winners of Iowa baby beef, pig and corn clubs, were the guests of Armour & Company, at Chicago, on Wednesday, May 28. Under the guidance of G. L. Noble of the Armour Bureau of Agricultural Research and Economics, they visited all the departments of the packing establishment, and afterward were entertained at luncheon. Their prizes entitled them to a visit to the International Live Stock Exhibition, but on account of the influenza epidemic last year the trip had been deferred. Howard Norris, one of the winners in a baby beef contest, is only 8 years old. He and the other boys who had raised prize-winning calves and

heifers were particularly interested in the slaughter and dressing of beef. The curing cellars, the big coolers, lined with white enameled brick, the lard refinery, oleomargarine factory, the sheep-killing plant, the fertilizer works and the tin shop were among the places visited. Dr. J. B. Johnson of the United States government inspectors' office delivered an impressive talk on the diseases of animals and how cholera could be overcome. Mrs. Alice D. Feuling told of the work of the Armour Department of Food Economics, and how it was related to stock raising and the homes, explaining the various cuts of meat and how the company was instructing the public in their use.

BIG HOG SUPPLY AND HIGH PRICES.

(Continued from page 27.)

We anticipated a let-up in consumption some time ago at this period. It is customary to look for a let-up in the consumption of meats at the starting in of the warm season. Other foods begin to get plentiful at this season and consumers avail themselves of the first crop of vegetables. Fish is the best now of any season of the year, and fish is also being bought liberally, but by the last of June consumers will again be getting back to the handy cuts of fresh meats, and all this dullness will pass away.

We look upon the present demoralization in fresh meats as only temporary, and will last only a short time, until sense and reason again bring the market back to a supply and demand basis. Brain-storm ideas now and then divert the course of the market for a few days, but there is only one word in meat foods and that is "higher prices," especially for hog products.

Hog products will hold strong, even if

DASHEW & BARNETT
Counselors At Law
15 Park Row New York
Leon Dashew Ralph Barnett

References:
Armour & Company Joseph Stern & Sons, Inc.
The Cudahy Packing Co.
Austin, Nichols & Co.
New York Butchers Dressed Meat Co.
Manhattan Veal & Mutton Co.
United Dressed Beef Co.

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Specialties:
PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, GARBAGE REDUCTION PLANTS and COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSES.
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41st & Halsted Sts., Chicago, Ill.
Beef, Veal, Mutton and Pork,
Finest and Select Brand
HAMS AND BACON,
SAUSAGE SPECIALTIES,
BOILED HAMS,
Forget-Me-Not PURE LARD
Your Orders Solicited

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MUST BE GOOD TO OBTAIN
SATISFACTORY RESULTS**
"AND YOU CAN'T BEAT CORK!"
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ANHYDROUS SUPREME AMMONIA

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"

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Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.

SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.

Less power and less coal = less expense.

Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

MORRIS & COMPANY
Chicago, Union Stock Yards

BONE CRUSHERS



WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

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General Sales Dept., Old Colony Bldg.

Works:
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SAN FRANCISCO

they have nothing but the export trade alone to look to. The supply of cattle now is plentiful, owing to the movement of grass cattle to market. This will not last long; in fact, best judges are advising shippers to hold their cattle, for they know they will go back to old prices again before long.

We expect to see new record prices made in live-stock this summer. Stocks of hog products are far from burdensome; in fact, the stocks of lard are needed the most on the other side. We have several times called attention to the high price of butter. Butter

American Packing House Engineering Co.
Designs, remodels and equips Packing Houses, Abattoirs and Rendering Plants.

Packing House Specialists
126 Liberty St., New York City

is selling around 55c. a pound wholesale. All edible fats are high, and with only a light supply of lard on hand, it is reason-

Established 1877
W. G. PRESS & CO.
175 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago
PORK, LARD, SHORTRIBS
For Future Delivery
GRAIN Correspondence Solicited STOCKS

John Agar Co.
Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.
Packers and Commission Slaughterers
Beef, Pork and Mutton
Members of the American Meat Packers' Association

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Beef and Pork Packers

Boneless Beef Cuts
Sausage Materials
Commission Slaughterers
U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION
Correspondence Solicited

UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO

able to expect new record prices in lard within a very short time. Packers have taken hold in the hog market again.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, May 26.....	17,739	2,590	44,703	11,726
Tuesday, May 27.....	14,392	4,996	33,930	12,091
Wednesday, May 28.....	9,360	2,574	24,844	12,989
Thursday, May 29.....	9,601	6,387	20,227	9,006
Friday, May 30.....	Holiday.			
Saturday, May 31.....	1,192	426	14,687	2,671

Total last week..... 52,302 16,973 147,481 50,483
 Previous week..... 61,792 15,413 192,276 61,986
 Year ago..... 44,137 15,701 120,232 51,639
 Two years ago..... 46,591 13,384 89,918 40,066

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, May 26.....	2,058	...	4,182	329
Tuesday, May 27.....	3,382	40	4,466	606
Wednesday, May 28.....	3,703	...	3,412	1,057
Thursday, May 29.....	5,127	14	5,668	2,554
Friday, May 30.....	Holiday.			
Saturday, May 31.....	95	...	...	...

Total receipts for year to May 31, 1919:
 1919. 1918.
 Cattle..... 1,291,565 1,375,903
 Hogs..... 4,054,450 4,066,976
 Sheep..... 1,506,322 1,281,383

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:
 This week..... 625,000
 Previous week..... 606,000
 Cor. week, 1918..... 451,000
 Cor. week, 1917..... 420,000
 Cor. week, 1916..... 520,000
 Cor. week, 1915..... 580,000
 Cor. week, 1914..... 452,000
 Total year to date..... 15,094,000
 Same period, 1918..... 14,485,000
 Same period, 1917..... 12,784,000
 Same period, 1916..... 13,602,000
 Same period, 1915..... 12,433,000
 Same period, 1914..... 10,287,000

Combined receipts at seven points for week ending May 31, 1919, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
This week.....	181,000	487,000	129,000
Previous week.....	177,000	562,000	155,000
1918.....	146,000	363,000	133,000
1917.....	171,000	331,000	111,000
1916.....	147,000	415,000	157,000
1915.....	110,000	452,000	102,000
1914.....	103,000	343,000	153,000

Totals for year to date with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1919.....	4,148,000	12,554,000	3,780,000
1918.....	4,375,000	11,847,000	3,348,000
1917.....	3,663,000	10,728,000	3,785,000
1916.....	2,998,000	11,444,000	3,870,000
1915.....	2,622,000	9,540,000	3,805,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	28,000		
Anglo-American	4,200		
Swift & Co.	16,800		
Hammond Co.	7,200		
Morris & Co.	9,300		
Wilson & Co.	11,200		
Boyd-Lunham	6,500		
Western P. Co.	11,300		
Roberts & Oake	5,000		
Miller & Hart	3,900		
Independent Packing Co.	6,400		
Brennan Packing Co.	5,700		
Others	18,400		
Totals	133,900		
Previous week.....	166,200		
Year ago.....	112,900		

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week ending May 31....	\$14.15	\$20.25	\$11.05	\$14.95
Previous week.....	14.90	20.85	11.30	13.35
Cor. week, 1918.....	15.25	16.65	14.50	17.30
Cor. week, 1917.....	12.00	15.65	12.75	16.15
Cor. week, 1916.....	9.65	9.65	7.55	10.00
Cor. week, 1915.....	8.60	7.60	5.65	10.25
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.40	8.15	5.35	8.00
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.15	8.60	5.35	6.90
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.80	7.51	4.90	7.70
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.05	6.10	4.05	6.20

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1919.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	50.50	50.90	49.50	50.90
September	47.05	47.75	46.15	47.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	33.45	34.00	33.10	33.90
September	32.40	32.75	32.00	32.55
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	27.80	28.30	27.62	27.95
September	27.15	27.40	27.00	27.10

†Bid. †Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

	Streets.)
Native Rib Roast	35 @45
Native Sirloin Steaks	40 @50
Native Porterhouse Steaks	50 @60
Native Pot Roasts	28 @35
Rib Roasts from light cattle	25 @30
Beef Stew	18 @26
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	28 @32
Corned Rumps, Native	25 @30
Corned Ribs	20 @22
Corned Flanks	20 @22
Round Steaks	30 @38
Round Roasts	28 @35
Shoulder Roasts	28 @30
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	22 @25

Lamb.

	Lamb.
Hind Quarters, fancy	35 @40
Fore Quarters, fancy	28 @32
Legs, fancy	35 @40
Stew	20 @25
Chops, shoulder, per lb.	45 @38
Chops, rib and loin per lb.	45 @50
Chops, French, each	15 @15

Mutton.

	Mutton.
Legs	25 @28
Stew	16 @16
Shoulders	25 @25
Shoulder Steaks	24 @25
Hind Quarters	25 @28
Fore Quarters	18 @22
Rib and Loin Chops	30 @35
Shoulder Chops	25 @28

Pork.

	Pork.
Pork Loins	35 @38
Pork Chops	38 @40
Pork Shoulders	28 @28
Pork Tenderloins	55 @60
Pork Butts	30 @32
Spare Ribs	20 @25
Hocks	20 @20
Pig's Heads	18 @18
Leaf Lard	32 @35

Veal.

	Veal.
Hind Quarters	25 @30
Fore Quarters	17 @20
Legs	28 @32
Breasts	25 @28
Shoulders	25 @28
Cutlets	45 @45
Hib and Loin Chops	35 @40

Butchers' Offal.

	Butchers' Offal.
Suet	15 @15
Tallow	45 @45
Bones, per cwt.	75 @75
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.	63 @63
Calfskins, under 8 lbs.	75 @75
Kips	33 @33

POELS & BREWSTER, Inc.
 Produce Exchange Bldg., New York
 Import Agents
 Hides, Skins, Pickled Pelts,
 Wool, Tallow and Casings

The Horn & Supply Co.
 Leominster, Mass.

Dealers in
 Horns, Hoofs, Horn Tips and Waste.
 Manufacturers of
 Pressed Horn and Hoof.

**Economical—Efficient
 Great Capacity**

SAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL
 OFFSET COST TO INSTALL

For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and
 Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
 houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the
 world. Matera carried in stock for standard sizes.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.
 68 William St. - - - New York



CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	22	@23
Good native steers	21	@22
Native steers, medium	18	@20
Heifers, good	18	@20
Cows	11	@18
Hind Quarters, choice	629	
Fore Quarters, choice	627	

Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	55	@66
Beef Tenderloin, No. 2	48	
Steer Loins, No. 1	42	
Steer Loins, No. 2	34	
Steer Short Loins, No. 1	50	
Steer Short Loins, No. 2	38	
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	28	
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2	27	
Cow Short Loins	20 1/2 @39 1/2	
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	24	
Cow Loins	22	@28
Strip Loins, No. 3	32	@35
Steer Ribs, No. 1	32	
Steer Ribs, No. 2	30	
Cow Ribs, No. 1	28	
Cow Ribs, No. 2	26	
Cow Ribs, No. 3	20	
Rolls	28	
Steer Rounds, No. 1	25	
Steer Rounds, No. 2	24	
Cow Rounds	18	
Flank Steak	30	
Rump Butts	20	
Steer Chucks, No. 1	18	
Steer Chucks, No. 2	17	
Cow Chucks	14	
Boneless Chucks	14 1/2	
Steer Plates	18 1/2	
Medium Plates	17 1/2	
Briskets, No. 1	20	
Briskets, No. 2	17	
Shoulder Clods	24	
Steer Naval Ends	18	
Cow Naval Ends	12 1/2	
Fore Shanks	10	
Hind Shanks	8 1/4	
Hanging Tenderloins	20	
Trimmings	15	

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.	10 1/2 @11
Hearts	8 @9
Tongues	10 @24
Sweetbreads	34 @36
Ox Tail, per lb.	8 @10 1/2
Fresh tripe, plain	7
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	9 @10
Livers	6 1/2 @8
Kidneys, per lb.	5 @6

Veal.

Heavy Carcass	15 @18
Light Carcass	20 @23
Good Carcass	24 @26
Good Saddles	28 @30
Medium Racks	61/2
Good Racks	18

Veal Product.

Brains, each	10 1/2 @11
Sweetbreads	43 @48
Calf Livers	30 @36

Lamb.

Medium Lambs	27
Round Dressed Lambs	28
Saddles, Medium	32
R. D. Lamb Fore	24
Lamb Fore, Medium	23
R. D. Lamb Saddles	33
Lamb Fore, per lb.	10 @20
Lamb Tongues, each	4 @4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	25 @28

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	19
Good Sheep	21
Medium Saddles	24
Good Saddles	26
Good Fore	18
Medium Racks	16
Mutton Legs	26
Mutton Loins	28
Mutton Stew	10
Sheep Tongues, each	4 @4
Sheep Heads, each	11 1/2 @12

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	28 1/2
Pork Loins	31
Leaf Lard	33
Tenderloins	50
Spare Ribs	16
Butts	27
Hocks	21 1/2
Trimmings	26
Extra Lean Trimmings	12
Tails	10
Snots	7
Pig's Feet	7
Pig's Heads	14
Blade Bones	9
Blade Meat	16
Cheek Meat	14
Hog Livers, per lb.	6
Neck Bones	27
Skinned Shoulders	10
Pork Hearts	9
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	24
Pork Tongues	10
Blip Bones	10
Tail Bones	10
Brains	10 1/2 @11
Backfat	32
Hams	37
Calas	27
Bellies	45

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	18
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	17 1/2
Choice Bologna	18
Frankfurters	24
Liver, with beef and pork	18 1/2
Tongue and blood	23 1/2
Minced Sausage	19 1/2
New England Style Luncheon Sausage	22 1/2
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	24
Special Compressed Sausage	24
Liberty Luncheon Sausage (Berliner)	23
Oxford Lean Butts	42
Polish Sausage	20 1/2
Garlic Sausage	18
Country Smoked Sausage	20
Country Sausage, fresh	27 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	22
Pork Sausage, short link	23
Boneless lean butts in casings	22 1/2
Luncheon Roll	21
Delicatessen Loaf	21
Jellied Roll	21

Summer Sausage.

D'Arles, new goods	—
Beef casing salami	42 1/2
Italian salami (new goods)	46 1/2
Holsteiner	34 1/2
Metwurst	36 1/2
Farmer	40 1/2
Cervelat, new	46 1/2

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	1.05
Bologna, 1/2@1/2	3.20 @11.20
Pork, Link, kits	2.55
Pork, Link, 1/2@1/2	4.20 @14.70
Polish sausage, kits	2.50
Polish sausage, 1/2@1/2	4.10 @14.35
Frankfurts, kits	2.30
Frankfurts, 1/2@1/2	8.80 @13.30
Blood sausage, kits	1.65
Blood sausage, 1/2@1/2	2.70 @ 9.45
Liver sausage, kits	1.80
Liver sausage, 1/2@1/2	3.00 @10.50
Head cheese, kits	1.90
Head cheese, 1/2@1/2	3.10 @10.85

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 337-lb. barrels	\$16.75
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	16.50
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	18.25
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	—
Sheep Tongues, short cut, barrels	70.50

CANNED MEATS.

Corned and roast beef, No. 1	4.60
Corned and roast beef, No. 2	8.75
Corned and roast beef, No. 6	34.50
Corned beef hash, No. 1	—
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1	2.00
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1	3.85
Vienna Sausage, No. 1	—

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Per doz.	
2-oz. Jars, 1 doz, in case	\$3.50
4-oz. Jars, 1 doz, in case	6.75
8-oz. Jars, 1/2 doz, in case	12.00
16-oz. Jars, 1/2 doz, in case	21.00

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	45.50
Plate Beef	44.50
Prime Mess Beef	42.00
Mess Beef	41.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	—

LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb. tcs.	637 3/4
Pure Lard	636 3/4
Lard substitute, tcs.	626 1/4
Lard compounds	626 1/4
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	624 1/4
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	623 3/4

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	633
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	636
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 1/2 lbs.	635 1/2
Shortenings, 30@60 lb. tubs	628
Nut margarine, prints, 1 lb.	629

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Lbs. are 1/4 less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	632.00
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	631.50
Rib Bellies, 20@25 avg.	631.00
Fat Backs, 12@12 avg.	629.00

Fat Backs, 12@12 avg.	629.75
Fat Backs, 14@16 avg.	630.25
Extra Short Clears	630.75
Extra Short Ribs	630.50
Butts	626.75

SKINNED HAMS	@37%
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.	628 1/2
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.	627
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.	630 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	632

Dried Beef Sets	@43%
Wide, 12@14 avg., and strip, 6@7 avg.	637 3/4

Retail Section

PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

The Customer Is the Real Boss of the Store

In an address recently to employees, Mr. C. L. Pritchett, a well-known business man, stated that the customer is in reality the boss, and naturally the customer's desires should be respectfully considered, for in this manner only can real success be gained.

Who is the real boss of the store?

Who is it you and I work for each day?

Who makes possible your position and mine?

Where does the money come from that goes into our envelopes?

Who is responsible for the store and its stocks?

The Customer, of course. That is who we are really working for.

Did you ever stop to think that if there were no customers there would be no business, no stock, no store, no salary, no job?

This important person—the customer—plays the dual part of being both boss and guest.

Since the customer is in reality our boss, we should treat him or her with respect and be mindful of his or her desires.

If by chance you run across a customer who seems hard to please and who seemingly wishes you to pull out practically every article in stock, just remember that the customer is the boss and that part of the money paid for purchases is part of the money that goes into your pay envelope.

When a customer seems cross and unreasonable, don't let it annoy you. Smile right back, and do not show the slightest trace of resentment. The salesman who can smile and be polite when the customer is wrong and the salesman right—that salesman is standing the true test of salesmanship.

By retaining your composure you create a cheerful mental atmosphere that will influence the customer the right way, bring you the sale and really make you the victor of the situation.

Then, too, since the customer is our guest, it is our duty to show the utmost courtesy. Show every attention, be a true host or hostess, and be sincerely interested in any problem that may arise. Put all the enthusiasm you possess into making the customer feel that it is his or her store.

Put a serve in service that is helpful and sincere. Let the store be known as the Store of Courteous Service.

It was a wise philosopher who once said: "Business is a sensitive thing. It goes only where invited, and stays only where well treated." That is an axiom that all should know and remember.

A famous merchant once attributed his great business success to the fact that he always placed himself, figuratively, both behind and in front of the counter. In other words, he always "put himself in the other fellow's place."

In a recent address President Wilson said: "A business exists for a community, not a community for a business." And this state-

ment covers the situation very nicely. We occupy our positions to serve the community, which is but a large number of customers, or bosses, and we betray our trust when we do not serve willingly, cheerfully, and to the best of our ability.

Once upon a time, quite a good many years ago, there was a farmer boy who lived near Pittsfield, Mass. His ambition was to be a merchant and in the course of time a storekeeper in Pittsfield made him an apprentice. The lad had a penchant of always regarding the customer as his real boss, and in going to the extreme to render satisfactory service.

But this was in the dark ages of retailing, when storekeeping was more a matter of barter and trade. The result was that after six months of service the employer sent the boy back home on the farm as a failure.

Undaunted by his experience, with a heart full of courage, and the conviction that he was right in his belief that the Customer is Boss, this lad went West to seek his fortune.

That lad was the late Marshall Field.

In Chicago the farmer boy found employment where he could practice the doctrine of service he believed in. He applied his principles and theories the Massachusetts merchant had rejected, and the business grew by leaps and bounds. Today the name of Marshall Field is known throughout the world. The Marshall Field store stands today as a great monument to the theory that "The Customer Is Boss."

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

William Taif, formerly of Niagara Falls, N. Y., will open a meat and grocery market at La Salle, N. Y.

The Cash Economy Market on the River Road, near Burdette street, La Salle, N. Y., has been purchased by C. Sherman, of Niagara Falls, N. Y.

A new meat market has been opened in City Square, Quincy, Mass., to be known as the City Public Market.

The National Butchers' Company has just opened its sixty-seventh store, this one being located at 1300 Beacon street, Brookline, Mass.

Rabe Brothers will enlarge their meat and grocery building at 106-110 East Sixth street, Topeka, Kan.

The new Valencia Market, at 269 South Main street, Los Angeles, Cal., has been opened to the public.

Waterbury, Conn., will have a public market located on Meadow street, near Field street.

L. Novicki, proprietor of the Washington Meat Market, Wallingford, Conn., has added many new improvements.

The Virginia Grocery and Meat Market Company, Gary, Ind., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by John Horodelski, Joseph Zieba and Aufry Binko.

Miller & Weiting are moving their meat and grocery stock into the store building at Beach, N. D., vacated by E. E. Dickinson.

Alex. Keslow, of Grand Forks, has purchased the meat market and grocery store of John Wredlewski, of Minto, N. D.

J. O. Melcher, who is engaged in the meat and grocery business at Kellogg, Ia., is adding a line of dry goods.

O. J. Davidson has opened in the meat and grocery line at Ada, Okla.

The City Market, at Second and Dutoit streets, Dayton, Ohio, has been opened to the public.

Vairo's meat market at Laurium, Mich., has been damaged by fire.

Ole Erickson has sold out his meat business at Olen, Minn., to Olof Reiersgord.

B. Huizenga & Son have sold their butcher shop in Randolph, Wis., to Hayden G. Owen.

John Thul has disposed of his butcher shop in Ellinwood, Kan., to Mr. Childers.

H. C. Johnson has purchased the business of the "New Meat Market," Scott City, Kan.

August Roudene has sold his meat business in Schuyler, Neb., to Dibilka & Hajek.

M. E. Gordon has been succeeded in the meat business at Sutherland, Neb., by W. A. Smith.

T. Orth has sold a half interest in his meat business at Plymouth, Neb., to his brother, Will Orth.

The meat market of Andrew Burud at Crosby, Minn., has been destroyed by fire.

H. K. McNeil will again conduct a meat business at Mott, N. D.

Harvey Johnson will open a meat market at Des Moines, Wash.

Ben Stahl rented the Casco meat market, Casco, Wis., from Math Stangel.

Wm. Brochtrup sold his meat market in Forest Junction, Wis., to Robt. Lopas & Co.

The Cudahy Bros. Meat Co. bought the Angelo Bros. market at 1251 Elizabeth street, Kenosha, Wis.

Frank Bzawadka, Sixth avenue and Lincoln avenue, Milwaukee, Wis., is erecting a new meat market.

Aug. Fliss, Jr., will open a meat market at Rhinelander, Wis.

G. W. Sanders has opened a new meat, grocery and notions store at the corner of Beaver avenue and Fair street, New Philadelphia, Ohio.

William Schummell will conduct a meat business at Morris, Minn.

Lester Whitcomb is contemplating opening a meat market in Abrams, Wis.

The Westphal meat market at Algona, Wis., is installing many improvements.

Fred Heerman, who conducts a meat market at 1126 Michigan avenue, Sheboygan Falls, Wis., is installing an ice machine.

A new cooling plant is being installed by J. L. Thorne in his meat market at Argyle, Wis.

Mr. Beland will open a meat and grocery market at Bradley, Ill.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

(Continued from page 27.)
country has also shown some decrease, but it is believed that this is only a temporary condition and that the movement will increase, particularly as there is a vast increase in the number of young pigs in the country, and the early crop will come on the market within a few months.

The average prices which have prevailed for live stock have continued high, although hogs have declined quite a little from the extreme of the season. The averages of live stock in Chicago for the past week compared with the preceding week and the corresponding weeks in other years follow:

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Last week	\$20.25	\$14.15	\$11.05	\$14.95
Previous week	20.85	14.90	11.80	15.85
Cor. week, 1918	16.65	15.25	14.50	17.30
Cor. week, 1917	15.65	12.00	12.75	16.15
Cor. week, 1916	9.65	9.65	7.55	10.00
Cor. week, 1915	7.60	8.60	5.65	10.25
Cor. week, 1914	8.15	8.40	5.35	8.00
Cor. week, 1913	8.60	8.15	5.85	6.90
Cor. week, 1912	7.54	7.80	4.90	7.70
Cor. week, 1911	6.10	6.05	4.05	6.20

Av. 1911 to 1918....\$10.00 \$3.50 \$7.50 \$10.30

A very interesting statement regarding the possible demand for meat products in Europe

was made by Thos. E. Wilson, of Wilson and Co., who has been recently making a tour of Europe. These figures given out by Mr. Wilson indicated an extremely large demand, although there is naturally a good deal of question as to whether Europe will be in a position to finance the immense supply they actually need. This was also true in regard to other food stuffs. In line with this a recent statement made by Mr. Hoover as to the bread-stuff situation indicates that if Europe was to buy on the basis of the normal requirements, in view of the crop situation this year and ignoring Russia, they would have to buy in the neighborhood of 900 to 950 million bushels of bread grains compared with the pre-war average imports of about 500 to 550 million bushels, but owing to the difficulties of transportation and the difficulties of financing he does not believe that the imports will be within the 250 to 300 million bushels of this total, and it is quite probable that the imports of our meats and fats will be correspondingly reduced so that our estimates of extreme demand will probably have to be discounted considerably. He says that while theoretically the cattle supply would be restored in two years and the hog supply in one year if no animals were killed only a slow recovery is expected. The net decrease in cattle compared with pre-war conditions is placed at 18,400,000; swine, a decrease of 39,500,000, and sheep, a decrease of 8,600,000. This is a decrease of 66,500,000 total.

Feed crops in Europe to all appearances will show a decrease of 25 per cent, although it is early for an estimate. Pre-war animal food imports outside of Russia amounted to 20,000,000 tons to Europe, falling to 6,000,000 tons during the war. With the diminished herds smaller imports will be needed this year, of course.

PORK.—Locally the market is dull and steady. Mess., \$58.50 nom.; clear, \$54@62, and family, \$55@56.

BEEF.—The market is quiet and strong. Mess., \$35@36; packers, \$38@39; family, \$41@43; East India, \$65@67.

LARD.—The local market is quiet but strong. City, 33½@34c., nom.; Continental, \$36; South America, \$36½; Brazil, kegs, \$37½; compounds, 26½@27c., nom.

T. M. SINCLAIR & CO

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PORK PACKERS BEEF SHIPPERS

CARLOADS OR MIXED CARS

DRESSED BEEF, BEEF CUTS
FRESH PORK, MUTTON, ETC.
CURED HAMS, BACON, SHOULDERS
PURE LARDS, VARIOUS GRADES
FERTILIZERS, GREASE, BONES, ETC.

CAPACITY, 6,000 HOGS IN 10 HOURS

HUTWELKER & BRIGGS CO.

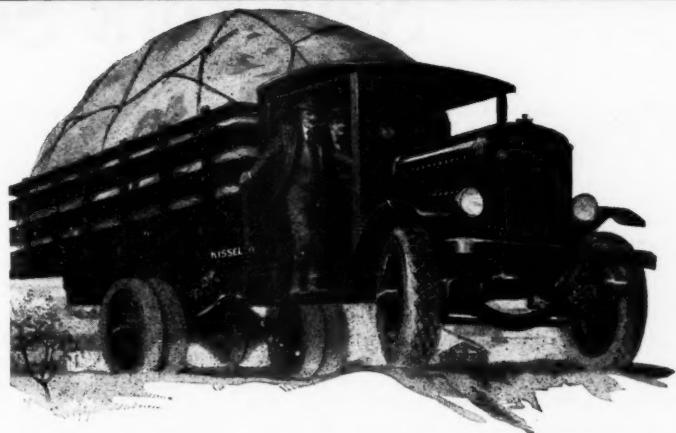
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EVERY Kissel Truck represents eleven years of truck experience and experiments—investigations and tests—with never a failure—and the first Kissel Truck still in active service.

Such trucking efficiency calls for unlimited hill-climbing power, speed ability on good roads, wear-ability on bad roads, emergency capacity, rapidity of loading and unloading, ease of operating and driving in traffic zones, at low upkeep. These truck requisites—that result in uninterrupted transportation—are built into Kissel Trucks and are absolutely necessary to solve the unusual transportation problems which owners in the growing and shipping business have been called upon to face.

Purchase motor trucks as you purchase any other part of your equipment. You will find it's a good business practice from every standpoint.

Kissel Truck Dealers are in every principal city. Literature on request.

KISSEL MOTOR CAR CO., Hartford, Wis., U. S. A.

KISSEL TRUCKS



YOUR SALES DEPEND

On Prompt—Proper—Satisfactory Service

Trade Cutlery is subject to the hardest usage—it must be properly ground, balanced, tempered and sharpened. Only the best gives thoroughly satisfactory results.

FOSTER BROTHERS' Splitters and Knives meet the most exacting requirements and are unequalled for keenness and durability.

Write for Catalog No. 17 fully illustrating and describing Foster Brothers' Cutlery

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JOHN CHATILLON & SONS

85 Cliff Street
New York City

B. MEIER AND SON

PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS

"Tongues That Talk for Themselves"

Specialists in Beef Tongues and Calf Tongues. Dealers and Exporters in Western Dry Sausage

New York Section

H. L. Bisbee, of Morris & Company's beef department at Chicago, was in New York during the week.

Henry Gottfried, formerly a butcher, of No. 937 Park avenue, has received his discharge in bankruptcy from the Federal court.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending May 31 averaged as follows: domestic beef, 20.25c. per pound.

T. C. Sullivan, manager of Swift & Company's provision department in New York, is taking a vacation of several weeks, motorizing to various out-of-town points.

A. C. Dean, head of Swift & Company's credit department in New York, who has been in Europe for several months, returned last week and is now in the West.

Wilson & Company's ball team won another victory last Saturday when it defeated the strong Guaranty Trust Co. nine by a score of 5 to 4. The Wilson ball-tossers are acquiring a wide reputation.

Frank F. Frye, of the Frye Packing Co., Detroit, Wash., and one of the best-known meat packers on the Pacific Coast, has been in New York during the past week looking into conditions in this end of the country.

J. P. Healy, general manager for Swift & Company in the Baltimore territory; Donald Mackenzie, construction and golf expert from Chicago; W. S. Johnston of the beef department, and Messrs. Millett, Hammond and Buckingham of the transportation department, were in New York this week.

On June 2 the retailers of White Plains organized the White Plains branch, United Master Butchers of America, with George Cronberger as president and P. R. Cutbill as secretary. A very interesting meeting was held, at which butchers from all the neighboring towns were present. A. F. Grimm and State Secretary William H. Hornidge attended from Manhattan and took an active part.

The Federal Motor Truck Company of Detroit now has a New York branch located at 545 West 57th street. R. S. Locke, for over four years manager of Federal sales in this city and for two years special representative for the Federal company, is the manager of the new branch. His long experience in truck sales and New York haulage makes Mr. Locke exceptionally well fitted for this position.

Thomas E. Wilson, president of Wilson & Company, General Manager Leonard of the Chicago Union Stock Yards Co., and R. H. Hunter, the leading Chicago insurance man, returned Saturday from a two months' trip abroad. They departed at once for the West, but Mr. Wilson will return during the coming week to attend a reception of the Wilson Fellowship Club to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending May 31, 1919, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat—Manhattan, 2,112 lbs.; Brooklyn, 46 lbs.; Bronx, 384 lbs.; Queens, 7 lbs.; Richmond 8 lbs.; total, 2,557 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 13,800 lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 581 lbs.

A. C. Sluiter, one of the pioneers of the retail meat trade in Queens borough, died at his home at No. 87 Prospect avenue, Flushing, on June 1. Mr. Sluiter had retired from active business, but was so deeply interested in the welfare of the trade that he retained his place as president of the Queens branch of the United Master Butchers of America up to the time of his death. He was president of the New York State Association for three terms.

MEAT EXPORTS TO GERMANY

In a recent issue The National Provisioner quoted cabled information sent to a New York newspaper from Holland concerning the hold-up of American packinghouse exports in Holland, most of which were destined for Germany. Packers' agents were quoted as fearing the loss of these goods through spoilage while being held up.

The Commercial Agent of the Netherlands Legation at Washington sends to the American Meat Packers' Association a statement to the effect that this trouble no longer exists, and that provision exports to Germany may now go through promptly. He states that the delay was due to the fact that the war embargo had not been removed at the time when complaints were made, and that as soon as the Inter-Allied Trade Committee gave permission to modify the regulations there was no further delay.

His statement follows:

"The Hague correspondent of The New York Times cabled on May 18 about difficulties which had arisen in the harbor of Rotterdam concerning transit facilities.

"The cable mentioned that the Dutch government prevented foodstuffs, imported by American packing houses, from being re-exported to Germany. This information was at the time exact, but as the solution which was arrived at very shortly afterward has not been published, it seems very desirable to explain how this happened and how, shortly afterward, the difficulties were solved.

"The situation was as follows: All the goods referred to in the cable were addressed to the Netherlands Overseas Trust Company, and declared as being destined solely for import. As the blockade at that time was still in force and the government regulations were therefore preventing all imports from being re-exported to Germany, it was impossible to comply with the wish of the packers until the Inter-Allied Trade Committee had given permission to modify the regulations and to have in the meantime these provisions re-exported to Germany.

"To the great satisfaction of the packers' agents, this has been arrived at by the co-operation of the Dutch government and the representatives of the Associated Governments without the least possible delay. Hence it will be possible in the future to re-export goods, even if addressed to the Netherlands Overseas Trust Company, by simply declaring to the said trust that such intention for transit exists.

"Goods for which Dutch tonnage is allocated will, however, be considered as intended for home consumption.

"The government of the Netherlands considers it its duty, under the present circumstances, to do everything possible in order to facilitate the trade in the harbor of Rotterdam where great American interests have been established since long before the war, and which always has been, and shall be, the shortest and cheapest route from this side into the heart of Europe."

NEW YORK WHOLESALE MEAT TRADE.

The following weekly review of meat trade conditions is from the U. S. Bureau of Markets:

This has been a week of continued depression in the beef market. Supplies accumulated very rapidly and freezers throughout the city were filled, so that on Friday, June 6, no freezer space could be found. Prices tumbled accordingly, or from \$2 to \$4 per cwt. There was quite a scramble to clean up stocks, with but little success. The market on beef, veal, pork and mutton has been quiet, but a light volume has moved at about steady prices. Lamb has been the consoling feature, having been firm to strong all week, with prices averaging \$1 to \$2 higher and a very good demand. The market Thursday and Friday has been one of record, inasmuch as no one seemed to know where to look or what to do next.

BEEF.—Monday's opening price of \$22 for the best steers was but temporary. On Tuesday the price dropped \$1, and again on Wednesday the same decrease was recorded, while today (Friday) the market is about \$1 @ \$2 lower than Wednesday. The change in price followed through the grades. Even these changes do not show the situation properly, as at no time during the week was it so much a question of price as of a sale. Supplies began to accumulate early in the week. The available freezer space being limited, this movement has been curtailed, but several hundred steers have been frozen. The supplies of cows and bulls have been light, but they have barely been absorbed by the light demand. Downward revisions of prices have been made to about the same extent as on steers. Very few good cows or butcher bulls have been offered. One Jewish holiday has reduced the volume of business somewhat, and the kosher trade has been as slow as other beef. Kosher chuck and plates sold Friday for 16@20c., and hinds and ribs for 21@27c.

VEAL.—Moderate receipts have been ample to care for the trade from day to day. The prices have continued at about an even level all week, 22@24c. being the average price for good and choice calves.

PORK.—The weather has not been favorable for consumption of pork, but all cuts have been in fair demand. Early in the week some light loins sold for 35c., but Friday 30 @ 33c. seems to be the going price.

LAMB.—Receipts of lamb for the week were light. Under a demand considerably under normal supplies were practically cleaned up daily, and the market was at all times firm, with a slight upward tendency in price. The quality of the offerings was good. Genuine spring lambs were offered in moderate quantities and met with a ready sale. Some frozen lambs were offered Friday, but they moved very slowly.

MUTTON.—The mutton market has been dull and slow all week. A wide range of prices has prevailed. The light supplies have moved very slowly, although Friday there is a little stronger undertone.

The market closed with freezers filled to capacity, and large supplies of beef on hand unable to clean up. Regardless of lower prices quite a large number of cattle are being carried over. Veal, pork, lamb and mutton stocks cleaned up in very good shape, lambs being the strongest item on the market:

Wholesale market quotations on June 6:
Fresh Beef, Western Dressed.—Steers: Good, 16@18c.; medium, 14@16c.; common, 13@14c. Cows: Medium, 13@15c. Bulls: medium, 13@15c.

—Lambs: Spring lamb, 31@33c.; choice, 30@31c.; good, 29@30c.; medium, 27@29c. Mutton: Good, 18@19c.; medium, 16@18c.; common, 15@16c.



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NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, good to fairly prime.....	12.65@14.50
Oxen, ordinary	—@—
Bulls	7.50@11.00
Cows, common to choice	4.00@11.50

LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, common to prime.....	14.00@17.50
Live calves, barnyards	—@—
Live calves, skin milk and fed	9.00@12.00
Live calves, culs	10.00@13.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, fair to prime.....	20.00@21.00
Live lambs, common to fair yearlings.....	11.00@15.50
Live lambs, wethers	11.00@
Live sheep, ordinary to prime.....	9.00@10.50
Live sheep, culs	5.00@ 6.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@@21.00
Hogs, medium	@@21.00
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@@21.00
Pigs	@@19.75
Roughs	@@18.00

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.	
Choice native heavy	24 @25
Choice native light	23 @24
Native, common to fair	20 @22

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	21 @22
Choice native light	20 @21
Native, common to fair	19 @20
Choice Western, heavy	21 @22
Choice Western, light	18 @19
Common to fair Texas	17 @18
Good to choice heifers	19 @20
Common to fair heifers	18 @19
Choice cows	17 @18
Common to fair cows	16 @17
Fresh Bologna bulls	16 @17½

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	@@28 @30	32 @34
No. 2 ribs	@@24 @25	28 @30
No. 3 ribs	@@20 @22	25 @27
No. 1 loins	@@28 @30	34 @36
No. 2 loins	@@24 @25	30 @32
No. 3 loins	@@20 @22	27 @29
No. 1 hinds and ribs	@@25 @26	28 @30
No. 2 hinds and ribs	@@22 @23	25 @27
No. 3 hinds and ribs	@@20 @21	22 @24
No. 1 rounds	@@21	@@24
No. 2 rounds	@@20	@@23
No. 3 rounds	@@18	@@22
No. 1 chuck	@@15	@@19
No. 2 chuck	@@14	@@18
No. 3 chuck	@@12½	@@17

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	25 @26
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	24 @25
Western, calves, choice	23 @24
Western, calves, fair to good	22 @23
Grassers and buttermilks	18 @20

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@@27½
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@@27½
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@@28
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@@28½
Pigs	@@28

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice spring	@@30 @33
Lambs, choice	@@28 @30
Sheep, choice	@@20 @22
Sheep, medium to good	@@18 @20
Sheep, culs	@@15

PROVISIONS. (Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs, avg.	@@38½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs, avg.	@@37½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs, avg.	@@36½
Smoked picnics, light	@@28
Smoked picnics, heavy	@@27½
Smoked shoulders	@@25%
Smoked shoulders	@@23
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	@@37
Smoked bacon (rib in)	@@37
Dried beef sets	@@42 @46
Pickled bellies, heavy	@@35 @36

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	@@38
Fresh pork loins, Western	@@36
Frozen pork loins	@@35
Fresh pork tenderloins	@@51
Frozen pork tenderloins	@@50
Shoulders, city	@@81
Shoulders, Western	@@29
Butts, regular fresh Western	@@31
Butts, boneless fresh Western	@@34
Fresh hams, city	@@39
Fresh hams, Western	@@38
Fresh picnic hams, Western	@@27

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

BONES, HOOFs AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 pcs.	80.00 @ 85.00
Fiat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs., per 100 pcs.	70.00 @ 75.00
Black hoofs, per ton	55.00 @ 65.00
Striped hoofs, per ton	55.00 @ 65.00
White hoofs, per ton	85.00 @ 95.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs., per 100 pcs.	150.00 @ 180.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. or over, No. 1's	225.00 @ 240.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. or over, No. 2's	150.00 @ 175.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. or over, No. 3's	100.00 @ 125.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, I. C. trim'd	@@33c. a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed	@@23c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues	@@20c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded	@@70c. a piece
Sweatbreads, veal	@@40c. a pair
Sweatbreads, beef	@@40c. a pound
Calves' livers	@@35c. a pound
Beef kidneys	@@18c. a pound
Mutton kidneys	@@15c. each
Livers, beef	@@18c. a pound
Oxtails	@@14c. a pound
Hearts, beef	@@14c. a pound
Rolls, beef	@@30c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western	@@50c. a pound
Lamb's fries	@@12c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	@@26c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	4% @ 5½
Suet, fresh and heavy	@@11

Shop bones, per cwt. 25 @ 35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, Imp., wide, per bundle	*
Sheep, Imp., medium wide, per bundle	*
Sheep, Imp., medium, per bundle	*
Sheep, Imp., narrow, per bundle	*
Hog, free of salt, tca. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York	@@1.40
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.	@@1.65
Hog middles	@@18
Hog bungs	—@—
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York	@@16
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	@@24
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	@@18
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	@@50
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each	@@ 4½
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each	@@ 4
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@@95

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	@@31	@@33
Pepper, Sing., black	@@21	@@23
Pepper, Penang, white	—	—
Pepper, red	@@20	@@23
Allspice	@@11	@@13
Cinnamon	@@23	@@29
Coriander	@@10	@@12
Cloves	@@35	@@40
Ginger	@@26	@@29
Mace	@@35	@@60

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.	@@15
Refined saltpetre, crystals, bbls.	@@16
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., f.o.b. N. Y. and S. F.	@@ 6
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals....	@@ 7
No. 1 skins	@@ .80
No. 2 skins	@@ .75
No. 3 skins	@@ .70
Branded skins	@@ .60
Ticky skins	@@ .60
No. 1, B. M. skins	@@ .73
No. 2, B. M. skins	@@ .71
No. 1, 9½-12½ lbs.	@@ .73
No. 2, B. M., 9½-12½ lbs.	@@ .70
Branded skins, 9½-12½ lbs.	@@ .65
Ticky skins, 9½-12½ lbs.	@@ .55
No. 1, 12½-14 lbs.	@@ .75
No. 2, 12½-14 lbs.	@@ .72
No. 1, B. M., 12½-14 lbs.	@@ .70
No. 2, B. M., 12½-14 lbs.	@@ .68
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.	@@ .70
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.	@@ .70
No. 1, B. M., 14-18 lbs.	@@ .70
No. 2, B. M., 14-18 lbs.	@@ .70
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over	@@ .80
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over	@@ .80
Branded kips	@@ .65
Heavy branded kips	@@ .75
Ticky kips	@@ .65
Heavy ticky kips	@@ .75
All skins must have tall bone cut.	@@ .75

DRESSED POULTRY.

Ducks—Fresh—Dry packed—	
Long Island and Penn., spring	@@ 25
Michigan, spring	@@ 25
Long Island and Penn., spring	@@ 25
Michigan, spring	@@ 25

TURKEYS—Fresh—Dry Packed or Iced—

Northerly western, per lb. 39 @ 41

Southerly, per lb. 38 @ 39

Broilers—Fresh or Iced—

Nearby, colored, per lb. 50 @ 55

Virginia, milk fed, per lb. 50 @ 50

Fowls—Fresh—Boxes—Dry packed, milk fed—

Western, 60 lbs., and over to dozen

@@ 38

Western, 48 lbs., to dozen

@@ 39

Western, 43 to 47 lbs., to dozen

@@ 38

Western, 36 to 42 lbs., to dozen

